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26 July 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2136

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FRANCOPHONE ACCEPTANCE OF MUZOREWA CHALLENGED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jul 79 pp 1155-1156

[Text]

A correspondent challenges the assumption, often heard in some conservative Western circles, that the French speaking countries of Africa will back a move to recognize Bishop Muzorewa's government in Salisbury.

WHEN IT COMES to the recognition of Bishop Muzorewa's government in Salisbury, it is often argued by members of the Conservative Party in Britain that the "francophone countries will recognise Zimbabwe Rhodesia if we do". It is an assumption which under most circumstances would and should be dismissed as being groundless. However, the Conservative Party is in power now and it has already made moves towards a tacit recognition. Lord Harlech, a special envoy, has just returned from a tour of the region to report to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington. It has just been announced that the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, will meet Bishop Muzorewa next month when he passes through London on a mission to both the US and Britain to drum-up support for the internal settlement. And finally, Mr. Richard Luce, an Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office responsible for African Affairs, has just returned from a trip which took him to Ivory Coast, Senegal, Liberia and Zaire. During the trip he had discussions on the Rhodesian problem, undoubtedly sounding them on the possibility of eventual recognition of the present Salisbury government?

While Nigeria has made quite clear its stand on Rhodesia — the internal settlement will not be recognised — there

are Conservative hopes that some African countries which are regarded as the fence-sitters could be swayed to the British view. They happen to be concentrated among France's former colonies, and one should add, Liberia. Why is it presumed that they might follow Britain in any moves towards recognition? Over the years, such men as President Senghor of Senegal and President Houphouet Boigny have preached "dialogue" with regard to Pretoria. There is evidence of trade links that are unofficial between Pretoria and Abidjan. These two weighty figures of African diplomacy also closely associated to Paris. France claims not to send military arms to South Africa but it does maintain a very substantial trade with Pretoria. While Senegal and Ivory Coast have never been subservient to any Parisian *Diktat* there has been a remarkably consistent coincidence of policy between them and Paris in international and African matters. These two leaders are complemented by others, astute politicians, more ruthless in the politics of survival, such as President Bongo of Gabon, President Mobutu of Zaire and Emperor Bokassa of Central Africa. Their economic association with Pretoria, and in the case of Gabon, with Rhodesia, is well documented. All these countries are seen as bastions of anti-communism by the West. It is also an image that they are keen to



project. Finally, there is the broader consideration; there has been an apparent tendency towards pragmatism in relations with the West on the part of some previously hostile states, especially Angola and Guinea. On this basis, some see a potential split in Africa — for that is what it amounts to — over the Rhodesian question.

The OAU, which has at least been united over the years on southern Africa, will focus on the problems in Monrovia at its July Summit. However, the cynics' view of Africa has to be balanced, if not outweighed, by considerations that range from the domestic to regional and continental.

It will not be easy for African leaders to rally to the cause of Muzorewa when the total liberation of Rhodesia has been propagated and accepted as the penultimate step in the removal of all vestiges of colonialism in Africa. Developments in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Zaire, Central African Empire, indicate that beneath the governments there is a layer, of varying thickness, of discontent, represented mainly by those who are no longer of the generation which brought these countries to independence. In Senegal, for example, there was widespread discontent among students and trade unions, when troops were sent to Zaire, after the Shaba invasion, to defend Mobutu, who was considered to be unfit for his job. There are economic problems, criticism of which is being voiced by increasingly active trade unions. Politically, the recognition of the Muzorewa government would be regarded with shame. The recent riots in Monrovia reflected a political opinion, below the surface, which was considerably more independent than that of the government. Inflation in Ivory Coast has caused some political muttering against the regime. Chad, Mali, Niger and Benin have not given the slightest indication that they would recognise the present Salisbury government, nor are they likely to.

On the regional level, among the French speakers, Ivory Coast could prove to be the hinge on which such policies would depend. But President Houphouët Boigny burnt his fingers when he embarked on his policy of dialogue in the early seventies. Niger and Benin, who might have been expected to follow suit, did not. Now Niger, with the help of its uranium, can afford to take a more independent stand. Benin has a regime which purports to be radical. Upper

Volta does believe in dialogue. Togo remains as the most influential of the other West African states which are considered "moderate". Togo, however, is one of the prime movers of ECOWAS, and it has to consider Nigeria's opinion. In fact, the Nigerian stand will loom large on many of the West African states. At a time when regional co-operation is becoming imperative, a disunited stand on Rhodesia could prove a serious setback. It is difficult to see Lagos reviving its position. Equally the reconciliation with Guinea by Senegal and Ivory Coast will have reduced the latent tension between them. It would be dangerous to presume that President Sékou Touré would risk his progressive image in Africa by abandoning the Patriotic Front. The proposals for an ECOWAS or CEAO Defence Pact would be destroyed if a group of states chose to support Bishop Muzorewa.

In central Africa, where opinions are more polarised, there have been developments in the last few months which would suggest that there has been a strengthening of the group resisting the internal settlement. President Mobutu makes no bones about trade passing through South Africa because the Benguela Railway is not yet operational. He has, however, realised that his own survival has come to depend to a large extent on better relations with Angola, Congo and Tanzania. Last month he was visited by President Neto and then met President Nyerere in Arusha. This leaves President Bongo of Gabon out in the cold.

Finally, if francophone African countries did move towards Bishop Muzorewa, what would the consequences be for the OAU? While the Organisation's performance has been disappointing in so many African conflicts, it has always remained united on southern Africa. The OAU secretariat has denounced the internal settlement in Rhodesia and has expressed concern over the British government's sympathy towards the Muzorewa government. While there may be some leaders who are personally sympathetic to the Bishop, an open stand in his favour at the Monrovia summit could send the OAU into disarray. There is a large gap between consultation with Salisbury and recognition. At the same time these leaders are also aware that for the first time there are signs that reconciliations in East, West and Central Africa could provide the

summit with a basis for real progress from rhetoric to practice.

When people outside Africa express passionate concern over the recognition of Rhodesia and the lifting of sanctions, they have a habit of referring to francophone Africa as a bloc without the slightest qualification. In fact, they usually have in mind three or four countries: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Cameroon, because these four have a common stance on strategic matters, which they all revealed during last year's invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province. These are the very countries, however, which also have serious local constraints, ignored or unknown by many, which dictate that they could not and should not recognise Bishop Muzorewa's government. Above all, recognition would symbolise the divisiveness of Africa. That would be as dangerous, in the long term, to the interests of the present government in Britain as it would be to Africa.

CSO: 4420

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### NETO SPEECH WELCOMES AFRICAN LUSOPHONE CHIEFS OF STATE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] "History has marked us positively through indelible affinities embracing material and cultural levels, our cooperation, and our inclination toward a sustained and effective attitude to freedom, friendship, and solidarity," said Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, at the opening session of the summit conference of the presidents of the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The chief of the Angolan party and state opened the meeting by reading the following speech:

"Comrades Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde;

"Luís Cabral, deputy secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

"Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

"Pinto da Costa, president of MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé e Príncipe] and president of the Republic of São Tomé e Príncipe;

"Members of the respective delegations,

"Comrades in arms and friends:

"Since the triumph of our peoples over colonialism, the first occasion arises today for us to meet in a conference of militants and chiefs of state.

"Luanda feels extremely honored in being able to offer its modest material facilities so that the Conference of the Five African Portuguese-Speaking States can take place, with the rich significance that is inherent in it and that excludes passivity or a contemplative attitude.

"In the name of the Angolan people, of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, and its militants, I take the greatest pleasure in presenting to you our fraternal greetings of welcome and the wish for fruitful work and lasting results.

"Comrades!

"Our peoples have a past and a present of victorious fighting to win the common objectives of independence, economic and social progress, cooperation, and peace.

"History has marked us positively through indelible affinities embracing material and cultural levels, our cooperation, and our inclination toward a sustained and effective attitude to freedom, friendship, and solidarity.

"Today these predispositions have a broader meaning, extending even beyond the territorial limits of Africa, for they are being injected into programs of world social transformation. The prospect of prosperity won with sweat, the right to peace and tranquility won with blood give us a basis for confirming how right was our action in the past and how we can repose confidence in the future.

"A common politico-ideological base guarantees the continuation of a collective life in pursuit of ways to cooperate among ourselves and to establish defensive limits against neocolonial investments, against the temptation of paralysis of free thought and advances in the forms of social organization.

"The Angolan people, proud of our victories in the past and in the present, express through me their gratitude to you, militants and chiefs of state, and to the respective important delegations, for this new positive and dynamic contribution to solidarity, to friendship, to cooperation, and above all to freedom and independence.

"The struggle is continuing and victory is certain!"

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CSO: 4401

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### LUSOPHONE COUNTRIES MEET IN LUANDA, PARTICIPANTS LISTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The meeting of the party heads and chiefs of state of the Portuguese-speaking African countries will begin today in Luanda as planned, according to official sources.

The delegations of Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, and São Tomé e Príncipe arrived in Luanda the middle of yesterday afternoon, headed respectively by Presidents Samora Machel, Luís Cabral, Aristides Pereira, and Manuel Pinto da Costa. At the Fourth of February Airport the illustrious visitors were greeted by Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and by other members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the party and ministers of the government.

Samora Machel and Luís Cabral, who came in the same Mozambique Airlines plane, were the first to set foot on Angolan soil, followed by Aristides Pereira and Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The Mozambican presidential delegation is made up of Mariano Matsinha, of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, deputy of the Popular Assembly, and minister of the interior; Sérgio Vieira, of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, deputy of the Popular Assembly and governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Salésio Teodoro, of the Central Committee of the Party, deputy of the Popular Assembly, staff officer of the Defense and Security Forces; Tobias Dai, of the Central Committee of the party, deputy of the Popular Assembly, staff officer of the Defense and Security Forces; Teodato Munguana, deputy of the Popular Assembly and Minister of Justice; and other responsible officials of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican state.

For his part, President Luís Cabral is accompanied by a delegation composed of Capt Umaru Djalo, commissar of the armed forces; Alexandre Nunes Correia, secretary general of the Commissariat of State for Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The Cape Verde presidential delegation is made up of Silvino da Luz, member of the Executive Committee of the PAIGC and minister of defense and national

security; Capt Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, member of the Executive Committee of the PAIGC and minister of provincial coordination; Capt Eduardo dos Santos, member of the Executive Committee of the PAIGC; José Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning; and other officials of the party and the government.

Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of São Tomé e Príncipe, in turn, headed a delegation which included Evaristo do Espírito Santo, member of the political bureau of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of São Tome e Príncipe] and minister of transport and communications; Raul Bragança, member of the Political Bureau and chief of staff of the FARSTP [Revolutionary Armed Forces of São Tome e Príncipe; Romão Pereira Couto, member of the Regular Council of the MLSTP and director of the national radio; Arlindo Bragança Gomes, minister of agriculture; and other officials.

#### Find New Forms of Cooperation

The summit meeting of the Portuguese-speaking African countries that begins in Luanda today will mark a decisive step in the life of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, and São Tomé e Príncipe, inasmuch as it will provide yet another occasion to reaffirm the bonds of friendship that have existed since the beginnings of the fight for national liberation against Portuguese colonialism.

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CSO: 4401



## NEW LOMÉ TALKS END IN BITTERNESS

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jul 79 p 1148

[Text]

THE RECONVENED ministerial meeting in Brussels of the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries ended last week with a typical all-night session after which the European side claimed that there was agreement and that Lomé II would be a far better thing than Lomé I. The ACP countries were far less enthusiastic. In fact, it was remarkable that no joint press conference was held, announcements were made at a press conference given by the EEC side only.

A spokesman for the ACP countries was quoted as saying that the results of the negotiations were "not completely negligible". He added, however, that the ACP delegates had left the negotiations "on a point of bitterness due to the timidity of the EEC in approaching fundamental questions in the trade and aid sections". A committee of ACP ambassadors is to meet to draw up a final version of the agreement and this will be sent for consideration to the 57 ACP states. At a place and a time that is still to be decided the ACP states will then hold a ministerial conference on their own to decide whether there should be an official signing of a new Lomé convention.

The EEC spokesmen were trying to dismiss all this by saying that any agreement is "*ad referendum*". Lomé I was "*ad referendum*", they said. However, it seemed that the ACP's elaborate system of referral was something more than a simple legal formula. In 1975 negotiations ended with a joint press conference, and celebrations.

The fundamental point seems to be that the ACP countries have this time

withdrawn from Brussels in anger. For this the EEC negotiating tactics must take the main blame. Five weeks ago, at what was intended to be the final ministerial meeting, the EEC refused to divulge the crucial point — what was to be the total package offered — until the last possible moment. On the afternoon of the final day they gave what they said was an unnegotiable figure, based on hard calculations on updating the aid offered under Lomé I to account for inflation: the figure was \$5.1 billion units of account. The ACP countries had asked for 10 billion and had hoped for something above 7 billion. They announced that \$5.1 billion was unacceptable, and the talks came to a grinding halt. Now, five weeks later, the "unnegotiable" figure had grown to \$5.6 billion, mostly because of elaborate adjustments involving loans from European Investment Bank. The increase did little to cheer up the ACP delegates. According to one, they did not regard it as "real money"; some of the new sorts of loans were so beset with complications that it was doubtful if any benefits would actually accrue.

If a new Lomé agreement is to emerge from all this — as seems in the end likely — then that is a matter for congratulation. Such an agreement can bring great benefits for the ACP states in freer access to a large European market, better terms for aid and the transfer of technology, stabilised commodity prices (and mineral prices now as well, to some extent) and much else. There are, of course, benefits for the EEC countries too. The tragedy remains that the

bright hopes with which negotiations began of a new Lomé leading the way towards a new international economic order have vanished utterly. The sort of hard-headed idealism that argued that the only way in which the developed countries of the West could emerge from the spiral of depression into which they are falling was through an imaginative leap into an untried partnership with the developing world has given way to close-fisted bargaining about fractional price rises.

The ending of the Lomé negotiations at Brussels is a matter for muted celebrations.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIAN PAPERS TO CIRCULATE IN ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

**TANZANIAN** newspapers, the Daily News and Sunday News, will soon start circulating in Zambia, it was stated here.

Tanzanian Minister of information and Broadcasting, Mr Isaac Sepetu, told parliament that the Tanganyika Standard Newspaper Limited, the publishers of the two English language newspapers, were making arrangements to sell the papers to Zambia and several other neighbouring countries.

But he did not elaborate how they would be ferried to Zambia and other states.

Mr Sepetu, presenting his ministerial budget of over K7.78 million said that the Daily News and Sunday newspaper would also be sold to Rwanda, Burundi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Uganda and Ethiopia.

At present the two papers only circulate in Mozambique. But although the internal circulation of the two papers were hampered by bad communications, the annual sales went up, he said.

During the 1977/78 financial year, a total of 10,415,872 copies of the Daily News were sold while 1,836,760 copies of the Sunday news were sold, Mr Sepetu said. For 1978/79, 12,334,942 copies of the Daily were sold and 2,308,020 of the Sunday.

Transport problems and high printing costs had a bad effect on the production of Tanzania's two dailies and two weeklies — Uhuru, Mzalendo, the Daily and Sunday news-

paper, the minister added.

He again overruled calls for introduction of television services in Tanzania mainland, saying it was an expensive venture and the country could not afford to install services which could only be used by a few well-to-do families.

Zanzibar, part of Tanzania, has a colour television station.

But Mr Sepetu announced that Radio Tanzania, which now broadcasts Patriotic Front's programmes in Shona, Ndebele and English would be strengthened by installing booster stations in Kigoma, west Tanzania, at Nachingwea on the south-east corner and Dodoma in central Tanzania to improve its services and reception.

The minister was applauded when he thanked the country's mass media for the effective and good role it had played during the six-month war with Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in which, he said, the people were fully informed and mobilised to rally behind the armed forces.

He was also cheered wildly again when he said women were now reading news bulletins over Radio Tanzania, a topic which made lively discussions last year with some members castigating the ministry's male officers for chauvinism and segregation against women.

# ZAMBIA SELLS OIL TO MALAWI, ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA is now selling fuel to Malawi and Zaire, a spokesman for Shell and BP Zambia Limited, said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said his company had been selling fuel, mainly diesel, on behalf of the Government to Zaire for sometime now but the Malawi export market had only recently been negotiated for. The firm was selling gas fuel to that country.

The spokesman declined to say how much fuel they were supplying to Zaire for its mines operations.

Zambia Railways who are the main fuel transporters to Zaire, recently lost millions of litres of the commodity destined for that country when some tank wagons were derailed at a siding outside Ndola.

The spokesman said Zambia had enough fuel for her own needs and for export to a limited number of countries and added that once it was discovered that the present stocks had run low, the export markets would be stopped.

In April this year, President Kaunda appealed to the public to reduce fuel consumption by about 50 per cent in order to help the Party and its Govern-

ment contain the oil crisis caused by ever increasing prices.

Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government were spending a lot of foreign exchange to get fuel into the country and that with ever increasing prices, people should realise that the country did not have enough money.

And in May, Times Correspondent Arnold Raphael reporting from London reported that Zambia and other developing countries could not escape the fuel shattering effects of runaway oil prices and there was no mechanism by which they could be shielded from the present fate for all market forces.

The correspondent had quoted a spokesman for an international oil company as saying: "It is regrettable that there is nothing we can do about it. We have to pay the going rate and have no option but to pass on the increases to all our customers rich and poor alike."

Efforts to reach the executive director for Energy at Zimco Mr Patrick Chisanga for comment on the fuel sales to Zaire and Malawi yesterday, failed.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BENGUELA RAILROAD EEC FINANCING TO BE DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Faustino Muteka, Angolan minister of transport and communications, left Luanda early Saturday for the Kingdom of Belgium, where he will take part in the meeting of EEC interested parties with a view to revitalizing the Lobito line of the Benguela Railroad.

When approached by the press at the Fourth of February International Airport, Faustino Muteka said:

"The meeting is a result of earlier meetings held by the governments of Angola, Zaire, and Zambia, which have made it possible to resume traffic on the Benguela Railroad, and of the necessity of establishing economic relations with all countries.

"The meeting is being held under the auspices of the United Nations and the EEC because many of the multinational corporations that exist in neighboring countries, notably Zaire and Zambia, are very much interested in using this road to carry raw materials. Like us, they find it necessary to guarantee the functioning of the Benguela Railroad, and it is necessary to establish the required human and material cooperation for its complete functioning."

On the same occasion Faustino Muteka announced that at the meeting the Angolan delegation will present a financing plan for the Benguela Railroad and a memorandum on the port of Lobito to permit dieselization of the line and creation of a container terminal for traffic on the Benguela Railroad as well as modernization of the port of Lobito and expansion of its capacity to respond to anticipated needs.

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CSO: 4401

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION**--High-level representatives of Lesotho, South Africa, Botswana, and Swaziland have discussed in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, the effects of the petroleum crisis on their respective countries, according to ANGOP. An official communique indicates that the four countries, all members of the South African customs union, depend on South Africa for oil supplies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 79 p 8] 5588

**ANGOLAN OIL FOR ZAMBIA**--Milimo Penabantu, spokesman for President Kaunda, said Thursday 7 June in Saurimo after a meeting between the chiefs of state of Angola and Zambia that Zambia is going to import petroleum and foods based on fish produced in Angola. In this connection Zambia will send a government delegation within a short time to study the possibilities of Angolan oil production. However, when the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum was contacted, it neither confirmed nor denied the report. It should be remembered that this was the second time that the Angolan and Zambian chiefs of state have met in Saurimo to consider the development of commercial relations between the two countries. Penabantu also said that the two presidents reaffirmed their policy of support to the SWAPO of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 1] 5588

CSO: 4-01



## ANGOLA

### POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE LISTS NEEDED MEASURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] At its meeting on 8 June, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party approved the following resolution on the economic and financial situation of the country:

#### Statement of the Political Bureau

1. The materialization of the socialist option of our people, which was clearly defined by the First Congress, and the building of a popular democratic state which allows us to create the material and technical foundations for socialism as rapidly as possible constitutes the only correct and just means of dealing with and resolving the great and difficult problems confronting us in the present stage of the revolution.

The confiscations and nationalizations of basic means of production were important steps taken in this direction, making it possible to break with the production relations inherited from capitalism such as to create and expand the socialist sector of the economy and establish the economic and social foundations for the establishment of the people's regime. These are triumphs for the workers' class and for the whole of the Angolan people, which because of their strategic and vital importance to the building of socialism in our country need to be defended against the pernicious activities of the saboteurs and the counterrevolution and consolidated under the guidance of our revolutionary vanguard--the MPLA-Labor Party.

Thus, the strengthening of the organization of the state enterprises became an important task for this phase of national reconstruction, such that it is necessary to continue the efforts in the direction of imposing the line of administration and organization of the economy approved by the Congress, in order to guarantee that the means of production, in the hands of the state, will be used effectively in the service of the people.

2. With the existence and constant development of socialist ownership of the means of production, it not only becomes possible but also necessary to guide and plan the whole process of the development of society centrally.

In fact, the basic goal of socialism, which is to satisfy to an ever-greater extent the increasing material and social needs of the people, through the continuous development of social production and increasing labor productivity, cannot be achieved without our perfecting organization and avoiding the scattering of efforts in the various enterprises and sectors of economic and social activity.

It thus becomes urgent for the state, using the National Plan as its basic tool, to coordinate its activity properly, establishing the basic proportions for the economy and distributing the limited existing material, financial and labor resources in accordance with these proportions, thus guaranteeing the development of the country along the socialist path.

3. The advance toward socialism should be the task of the laboring masses, particularly the workers' class, which with a spirit of discipline and creative capacity and under the guidance of the party, will contribute to making it a reality and a certain guarantee for the entire Angolan people.

The tasks of economic reconstruction and the establishment of the material and technical foundations for socialism can only be achieved through self-sacrificing effort every day by the workers, the peasants and the other laborers dedicated to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, which demands a high level of awareness and good organization, such that it is necessary that socialist competition be developed at all labor centers with a view to a steady increase in production and labor productivity.

4. One of the aspects characterizing the economic situation of our country in the present stage is the drop in production and productivity seen in almost all sectors.

These low production levels are the result in large part of the limited organizational capacity of the enterprises, linked with the shortage of skilled cadres, particularly on the administrative level, deteriorating labor discipline, and inadequate supply of raw materials and other goods.

On the other hand, the state bodies do not evidence total commitment to the implementation of the legislation approved in the realm of economic administration either, particularly where Law 17/77 for state enterprises is concerned.

The low production levels in turn lead to a constant increase in living costs, since when there are not sufficient quantities of goods, the limited stocks are sold at speculative prices on the black market.

On the other hand, the wages paid to the workers, although not on the desired level, are even so in excess of the value and quantity of the goods produced, by virtue of the extremely low level of labor productivity. Thus an imbalance develops between the money in the hands of the people and the volume of goods available on the market, an imbalance which also makes life easier for the speculators, who can always find someone to buy their goods.

A further result of this low production and productivity is that many enterprises suffer losses, that is to say their income is not sufficient to cover their costs in wages, raw materials, fuel, etc, such that they are obliged to have recourse to general state budget subsidies and bank credit.

5. Therefore the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, meeting on 8 June 1979, has decided:

5.1. To recommend that the party bodies and mass organizations, in particular the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], develop every effort with a view to the strengthening and consolidation of the party and trade union structures at the enterprises, by engaging in intensive politicization work, study and analysis of the problems at the enterprise, in particular those pertaining to labor and production organization, the tasks of planning and cadre training;

5.2. To recommend that the party bodies and mass organizations undertake a publicity campaign on the need to conserve the assets of the people in the possession of the state and for maximal economy in the use of material and financial resources;

6. To call to the special attention of the competent government bodies the need to:

a) Increase the area of cultivation for food products of farm origin;

b) To utilize foreign technical aid in more rational fashion in carrying out the bold projects designed to develop the industries processing food products, manufacturing clothing and footwear and increasing the exploitation of our mineral resources;

c) To select the key enterprises (state, mixed and private) and provide them with the cadres and the means necessary for their activities;

d) To implement Law 17/77 in the state enterprises and provide them with dynamic and capable administrative bodies, entirely identified with the masses and with the tasks in the building of a socialist society;

e) To promulgate legislation, as speedily as possible, on labor discipline, in accordance with the resolution of the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the MPLA, and to promote a broad campaign against absenteeism;

f) To practice a strict austerity policy on expenditures with control of outlays, such as to avoid the waste of material and financial assets;

g) To promote the promulgation of legislation ensuring harsh punishment for those who destroy the assets of the people;

- h) To guarantee payment of the sums due to the general state budget within the established time period;
- i) To introduce accounting and statistical records in enterprises and other bodies where they are not now in use and to ensure the presentation of reports on the activities pursued;
- j) To establish prices based on economic profitability in the production sphere such as to guarantee a certain standard of living where the income of the people is concerned, with strict control thereof; and
- k) To improve the organization of foreign trade, with a view to guaranteeing a regular supply of the people and the raw materials, spare parts and accessories needed by enterprises.

Luanda, 8 June 1979, "Cadre Training Year"

Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party

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CSO: 4401

FURTHER REORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE'S POLICE CORPS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Two rulings promulgated by the Secretariat of State for Internal Order and signed by the head of that body, Lt Col Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), and announced yesterday called for the elimination of the Luanda Provincial Command of the People's Police, the Mounted Police Battalion and the Police Company for Ports, Railroads and Transportation.

Because it has been urgent to "streamline labor relations among structures drafting, planning, organizing and directing and the eminently functional bodies, in view of the volume and very special characteristics pertaining to police work in the capital," the Luanda Provincial Command of the People's Police Corps is being eliminated. This is being done also with a view to the dynamics it is necessary to impose upon the police bodies guaranteeing public order and calm in the capital of the country.

The ruling in question makes it clear furthermore that "the assignments and tasks of the now-extinct body will be taken over, as the case requires, by the pertinent bodies under the National People's Police Corps Headquarters."

Moreover, the national director of the People's Police Corps will be responsible for issuing the orders and directives necessary for the "necessary transfer of tasks."

The elimination of the Mounted Police Battalion and the Police Company for Ports, Railroads and Transportation has been effected in view of the fact that their tasks and assignments "are not clearly defined and therefore cannot best be dealt with in accordance with the existing needs and situations."

In addition, a Functional Protection Unit (UOP) was established and assigned the task of drafting and arranging the steps necessary for its effective functioning. Basically, it will take over the personnel and material resources of the two former units.

The UOP, which will be responsible for the physical protection of economic, social, state and cultural assets and important sensitive sites assigned to it under its own regulations, will come under the direct jurisdiction of the national director of the People's Police Corps.



## ANGOLA

### WORKING CLASS PRIMACY STRESSED DESPITE SMALL NUMBER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Worker-Peasant Alliance"]

[Text] The vast majority of the Angolan population is made up of workers and peasants. These two classes, which were the most exploited during the colonial era, and are those which have committed themselves with most determination to the struggle, are called upon with the revolution to play a strategic role, in connection with the building of a new society in Angola, a socialist society in which there will no longer be exploitation of some men by others.

The justification for the principle we have just set forth is the fact that our party has already proclaimed as the basis for its activity, and in fact they already are, precisely these two social groups, which produce all that society consumes, from food to clothing and various industrial articles, in brief all the goods necessary for the material life of man.

The MPLA-Labor Party has made it clear that of these two social groups, the workers' class is the leading one and the peasantry the main force. This statement needs explanation, since it always arouses some doubt resulting from the fact that the Angolan workers' class is definitely in the minority, in comparison to the peasantry, which accounts for about 80 percent of the total population of our country.

In this regard, it should be stated that the fact that the Angolan workers' class is numerically smaller than the peasantry constitutes a special characteristic of our revolution which must always be taken into account, but which does not invalidate the universal principle, that is that which applies to all the peoples in the world, to the effect that the workers' class is really the most revolutionary class in society. This vanguard nature of the workers' class derives basically from two factors. On the one hand, it is due to the place the workers' class occupies in the production process. It has nothing (neither means of production, i.e. factories, enterprises, shops, etc, nor the tools of labor, such as machinery or equipment) except for its labor potential. Therefore, as the saying goes, "the workers' class has



nothing to lose," which means that it is the only class which can carry through to the end in the revolution. On the other hand, because of the characteristics of labor in the factories, mechanization, rationalization, etc, the workers' class has organizational habits which make of it a class capable of directing the other social groups.

The peasantry could never be the leading class because of its close links with the private ownership of the land.

However, as the peasants too were greatly exploited by Portuguese colonial capitalism, they are in a position to play a decisive role in our revolution. Their conditions of life lead us, naturally, to desire another type of social and economic organization more advantageous to them.

The worker-peasant alliance in our country should be the heart of the motive force of the revolution, i.e. it should move the revolutionary process forward. This also means that all our thinking, all our labor, all the measures adopted in any sector of activity must be developed in accordance with the basic interests of these two classes.

Not forgetting the recent peasant origin of our workers' class, this alliance is not however born of a theoretical abstraction nor is it forged solely on the basis of intention. It is the product of mutual understanding of our national problems and is developed in the field of the class struggle, on political-ideological and material bases. It comes about through trade, through the exchange of products between the cities and the countryside or through the pursuit of joint productive activities, whenever the national situation so requires, since collective labor educates and unites man around the same goals. This is the case for example with the coffee-harvesting campaign already in progress, wherein the workers and all laborers in the cities must be called upon to make an active contribution, because among other things, as was said in an interview with the official in charge of the ENCAFE published in JORNAL DE ANGOLA, there are manpower problems in all the coffee-growing provinces.

Finally, it can further be said that the concept of the worker-peasant alliance as the basic motive force of our revolution is not in any way restrictive or justification for a sectarian practice. All the other workers, the revolutionary intellectuals, in brief, all of those who are consciously dedicated to the cause of the proletariat, should be united so that, mobilized and organized by the party, they can make their contribution to the revolution.

The struggle continues!

Triumph is certain!

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CSO: 4401

NEW MARKETS TO EASE FOOD SUPPLY, FOOD LINES CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The opening of two new supermarkets Monday will be another victory for the workers. One of them, a state concern, will operate in Cazenga and the other, private, will open in the Neves Bendinha district.

The concern always shown by the party and the government with regard to solving the population's supply problems, with special reference to the workers, is being relieved day by day.

It is obvious that achievements of this kind are not going to stop there, and accordingly the opening of three additional similar units is planned by September, one to operate in Samba, another in Cazenga, and the third in Rangel. Before the end of the year two others will open in Cazenga and on the Island.

Experience with what is in operation has made it possible to correct certain errors and points up every day the need to correct others. But the overall success will necessarily depend on those who devote themselves to this effort.

This is because it is essential to tighten up discipline and to strengthen the awareness of all concerned with regard to preventing both food lines and speculation authorized by an unnecessary monopoly. We all share the responsibility to procure supplies in accordance with our needs and never in the spirit of "since it's there, I'll take it." Afterwards, either it accumulates in the house and spoils, which is a crime, or is turned over to somebody else, who then begins to engage in speculation, an act that is also condemned.

Food lines are almost a vice, and the fight against them is constantly being waged.

Opportunism, a nuisance that is almost always inevitable in these situations, will also be strongly combatted starting next July, when the C.I. [Ministry of Home Trade] inspection teams begin to operate. They will have the primary function of watching for all irregularities committed in connection

with supply. At that time anybody who is caught committing illegal acts will be punished by losing his ration card for a period of 6 months.

Probably the consumer will note the absence of some products ordinarily distributed each week. But this need be no cause for alarm. They are non-essential products, and experience has shown that it is not necessary to distribute them every week; twice a month, for example, will suffice. According to the C.I. their existence is guaranteed, and there is nothing to fear. Tooth pastes or "skip" are examples, among others.

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CSO: 4401

## ANGOLA

### ALL HANDS NEEDED FOR COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The coffee produced in our country this year has been ready for harvesting since the beginning of the month, when the Fourth National People's Coffee Harvesting Season, which will extend until the end of August, was declared under way.

This is a giant task, for various reasons, including the large number of workers involved in it and the importance of this product to the development of the economy of the country, specifically in this national reconstruction stage.

#### The Coffee-Producing Provinces

Our coffee is produced in 6 of the 17 provinces, which are the following, listed in order of production volume: Kwanza South, Uije, Kwanza North, Cabinda, Luanda and Malanje. The production of the first three together is substantially greater than that of the others and, last year, the province of Kwanza South was the biggest producer, although it has a smaller area planted to coffee than Kwanza North.

It is in fact the region generally regarded as the best for coffee growing, but the multiple factors which play a role in any given year in the production of such a sensitive crop as coffee partly explains that the largest area does not always produce the greatest volume.

Currently there are 1,800 coffee plantations in the country, of which 1,607 are state-owned and the balance private. These figures make it evident that Angolan coffee is the social asset of the entire people and, this being the case, all the people have a direct responsibility for the full utilization of this vast wealth, which in the final analysis will serve to improve our conditions of life, for it will allow us to purchase more goods of first necessity which for the time being we are not yet producing in the country.

## Encouraging Prospects

In the view of some of those in charge of the economic structures directly related with coffee production, the harvest this year, the fourth since our country gained its independence, should exceed that last year. This is a primary and very encouraging factor which should be stressed.

But it is evident that the harvest began badly and theoretical calculations are certainly based on real data provided by the expected production of the coffee plantings. And it would be well perhaps here to mention that this year, as is (unfortunately) the rule in this type of production, the harvest will reflect to some extent the drought the country experienced last year.

To summarize, all the coffee must be harvested and every bean utilized so that the final outcome will confirm, if possible with a surplus, the excellent prospects currently existing in regard to this important matter.

## Labor Force

It is clear that the problem of a labor force for the harvest exists. This is a vast problem which the government will attempt to resolve, but this is not an easy task, for first of all, the majority of the coffee-producing provinces do not have a large enough labor force to meet their own needs for workers to harvest the coffee.

But the problem of the shortage of workers for coffee harvesting is urgent and can only be resolved through the enthusiastic and militant support of many more Angolan workers, fully aware, as we all are, of the basic importance of the fourth coffee harvest of the people to the country.

## Voluntary Labor

On the other hand, the voluntary labor contributed by the workers in the cities in the harvesting of coffee is also of very great importance.

As can be seen, voluntary labor days for coffee harvesting are an excellent means of alleviating the problem of the shortage of workers on the plantations, in addition to representing an excellent way for each of us to contribute to the success of a task of primary importance to progress and improvement in our own living conditions.

## What Coffee Means

According to data already available, the harvest this year should surpass 30,000 tons, representing an increase over the harvest total for last year.

This year's coffee together with the reserves on hand in the country for export may mean assets in foreign exchange exceeding \$100 million. Who can doubt that this sum will be extremely useful in the economic rebuilding of our fatherland?

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## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

**FACTORY DIFFICULTIES--Benguela--**Col Dino Matross, coordinator of the Party Committee and provincial commissioner for Benguela, recently paid a working visit to the Africa Textiles production unit, a major industrial complex in this city. He was accompanied by a number of provincial officials. During his detailed visit, the director of the state production unit stressed that "Africa Textiles began to work at full capacity a very short time ago. Our problems," he went on to say, "are normal for units just starting out. Although we have an excellent cooperative staff, there are problems, mainly in connection with the installation of these cooperative assistants and their contracts. In the positive sector," he went on to say, "we can note as a key aspect our total fulfillment of the whole of the cadre training plan, which produced results exceeding what was planned." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 79 p 2] 5157

**CUBAN YOUTH ADDRESSED--**The National Committee of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] sent revolutionary greetings to the Central Committee of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) in Cuba in connection with the 51st anniversary of the birth of commander Che Guevara. On behalf of the youth of Angola and the OPA, the message said that "the example of the life of commander Ernesto 'Che' Guevara remains clear in the hearts of our young people, a living force which encourages them in the final battle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid." In another message, the National Committee reiterated its solidarity with the Central Committee of the Youth League of the ANC in connection with the third anniversary of the Soweto popular revolt. "This deed contributed effectively to making international public opinion aware once again of the ferocious repression to which the Africans in South Africa are subjected, and of the courage and stubbornness with which the young South Africans are confronting the racist enemy." The National Committee of the JMPLA rendered posthumous homage to the Soweto martyrs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 79 p 2] 5157

**COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION MEETS--**On 22 June 1979, the 33rd session of the Council of the Revolution was held with President Agostinho Neto presiding. During the meeting the military situation and the key aspects of our country's domestic and foreign policy were analyzed, "according to a statement sent by



that body to our editorial offices. The Council of the Revolution approved the following laws: law amending articles in Law 2/76 on the military survey; law on the nomenclature of state bodies; law on foreign investments; and law on illicit traffic in diamonds. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 79 p 1] 5157

TRAINS DERAIL--Two accidents involving the derailment of passenger and goods trains occurred on the morning of the 20th, according to a statement released by the Railroad Office in Luanda yesterday. Neither of the accidents was fatal although there were some injuries. On the other hand there was damage to the railroad line, as well as the trains. For this reason the operation of trains to and from Malanje will be interrupted for an estimated eight days. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 79 p 2] 5157

DISSIDENCE DECLINES--Cabinda--"There is no special change in the situation, and the activity of the puppets continues to decrease," Col Iko Carreira, a member of the Political Bureau of the party and minister of defense, said yesterday morning in Cabinda during a working visit made to that province. The purpose of the visit was to assess the situation currently existing in that area, with a view to the planning of the future tasks of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] combatants. The minister of defense of our country was welcomed at the Cabinda provincial airport by the acting provincial commissioner, Marcelo Veia, the provincial director of the Angolan Intelligence and Security Department, Joaquim Rodrigues, as well as several other members of the general staff of the FAPLA. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jun 79 p 3] 5157

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Yesterday Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee for DORGAN and DEPPI, received at party headquarters the delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay which is on a visit to Angola. Afonso Van-Dunem, secretary of the Central Committee for DRE, was present at the meeting. Valente Estevan, member of the Central Committee of the CP of Uruguay and head of the visiting delegation, discussed the present situation in Uruguay, focusing upon aspects related to the present international situation. The conversations with leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party are aimed at closer relations of solaridarity between the peoples of Angola and Uruguay. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 1] 5588

CSO: 4401

# OIL RECOVERY PLANS REPORTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 30 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Article by S. Mama: "Towards Development of the Seme Oil Field"]

[Text] A dynamic policy of national liberation ought to aim for establishing and consolidating the basis for economic independence. To do this, developing mineral resources in general and energy resources in particular is a priority for the developing countries like ours, especially in a world where exchange conditions are deteriorating and inflation and being outbid complicate the existence of the most deprived nations more every day.

That is also why the central authorities of our revolutionary state, faithful to our new policy of national independence, have never spared their efforts to endow our country with the necessary infrastructures. The signing yesterday between Norway and Benin of the service contract and the double assessment agreement, documents relevant to the development of the Seme oilfield in the People's Republic of Benin, was an event that follows this new policy. The presence of Central Committee members of the People's Republic of Benin was noted at this ceremony. Members of the Revolutionary Military Government, the secretary general of Norway's Ministry of Industry, and the ambassador from Norway to the People's Republic of Benin were also present.

Taking the floor on this occasion, Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens, our minister of industry and the working classes, first emphasized the importance of this achievement and the hope that the people and the government of Benin are placing in the effective accomplishment of this project. He then particularly thanked the Kvaener Engineering and Saga Petroleum companies which had performed the studies in record time and to the satisfaction of the Benin party. Continuing his address, Comrade Ohouens said, in essence, "today petroleum plays a determining role in world economic policy and enormously influences the economy of developing countries such as ours. That is why the militant people of Benin, the Central Committee, and the Revolutionary Military Government consider the rapid development of the

Some oilfields to be a priority task. The further we advance in the achievement of this high priority project for our country, the more the responsibilities will increase. That is why we exhort both Saga Petroleum and Kvaener Engineering authorities and the Benin work crews to work with the same determination during the next phases of the project, so that in a few months our petroleum can really flow." The minister then assured the Norwegian technicians that our revolutionary state will do everything necessary to scrupulously respect the agreements contained in the two documents.

Speaking in his turn, Mr Oluf Muller, secretary general of Norway's Ministry of Industry, indicated that the signing of these two documents constitutes the beginning of a fruitful and many-faceted cooperation between his country and Benin.

As for Mr Aagbothner, Norwegian ambassador to Benin, he is especially happy about the excellence of the relationships between our two countries.

In conclusion, we draw attention to the fact that the double assessment has the object of suppressing the double tax on revenues and wealth between Norway and Benin, to reduce the costs of the project. According to the service contract, the Saga Company, named authorized agent for this effort, will take the responsibility for working the oilfield on Benin's account.

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CSO: 4400

REVIEW OF CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE'S ECONOMY IN 1978

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 14-20 Jun 79 p 5

[Text] The Central African Empire's economy was marked in 1978 by a stagnation of diamond production paired with a rise in the value of its exports, a good coffee harvest, and a decrease in the production of cotton, tobacco and wood.

Production of raw diamonds amounted to 284,000 carats (296,000 in 1977), and of cut stones 5,400 carats (3,700 in 1977). The sharp price rise increased the export value of its diamonds from 5,292.7 million CFA francs (282,200 carats) in 1977 to 7,892.4 million CFA francs (268,900 carats) last year. Cut diamonds brought in 405.9 million in 1978 (4,300 carats) versus 150 million (2,700 carats) in 1977.

The 1977-1978 coffee crop produced 10,974 tons, or 761 tons more than in 1976-1977. The 1978-1979 forecast is especially favorable, the first 3 months having produced 3,070 tons as compared with 1,490 the previous year.

The 1977-1978 cotton crop experienced an especially sharp decrease: 28,120 tons of cottonseed against 41,042 tons in 1976-1977 and 10,348 tons of cotton fiber against 15,498 tons. Based on known 1978-1979 (April) results, there will be no improvement. Official sources ascribe this deterioration to the condition of the roads, the delayed collection of the crop, and the lack of fertilizers and insecticides.

The tobacco harvest plunged from 2,753 tons in 1977 (1,037 tons of binder and 1,716 tons of filler) to 1,972 tons in 1978 (865 tons of binder and 1,107 tons of filler). The number of planters decreased from 22,062 in 1977 to 20,432 in 1978. The harvest purchase price was 311 million CFA francs in 1978 versus 246 million 1977. This substantial drop, the first in the history of Central African tobacco, is explained by the decrease in number of planters and the closing down of production centers.

As regards wood, statistics are known only for the first half of 1978: 136,796 cubic meters of rough timber were produced (-23 percent as compared to

the first half of 1977) and 39,446 cubic meters of sawn timber (+11.4 percent as compared to 1977). The forestry industry could, according to estimates in Bangui, still come up with an increase in 1979.

The empire's 1978 trade balance is still a surplus of 3,407 million CFA francs, with 16,182 million of exports against 12,775 million of imports. Nevertheless, this represents a substantial drop in exports and imports as compared to 1977, when they were 20,032 million CFA francs and 15,540 million CFA francs respectively, thus producing a net surplus of almost 5,000 million CFA francs. These statistics relate only to trade with countries outside the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Central African Empire).

Official sources in Bangui indicate that the wholesale price index rose by 14.2 percent from one year to the next. This rise is expected to resume as a result of the increased tax on alcohol and special tax on beer which goes up from 40 CFA francs per liter to 80.

It has been learned also that the Central African Empire has applied to the International Monetary Fund for an immediate loan to its treasury, which could amount to the equivalent of 1 million DTS (around 250 million CFA francs).

9238

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

ORDINANCE PROCLAIMED PROTECTING CAE YOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] An imperial ordinance "protecting Central African youth" has just been signed by Bokassa I, according to a CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESS AGENCY release circulated in Paris on Wednesday 6 June. The release states: "Except for common law infractions, it is absolutely forbidden to arrest, detain or pursue any person belonging to the youth of the Central African Empire in general, and, in particular, any pupil or student."

The CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESS AGENCY furthermore indicates that under the terms of an imperial decree, it is again authorized to exchange news with the international agencies.

Questioned Wednesday in the National Assembly by Mr Kalinsky, communist deputy from Val-de-Marne, regarding France's attitude toward the Central African Empire after the Bangui massacres, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the minister of foreign affairs, recalled that "the Franco-African conference (of Kigali) had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry composed of selected magistrates from five African countries." "This commission," he added, "will be designated shortly and its report will be communicated to all the member countries of the conference. France will draw its conclusions from it, but will not commit itself before having knowledge of the true facts."

9238

CSO: 4400



## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

### PATASSE NOTES GOALS OF COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL UNITY

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Ange Patasse's Belated Revolt"]

[Text] "People of Central Africa, maintain yourselves in readiness to rapidly remove Bokassa, he who has become your executioner, from a position where he can do further damage. A Committee of National Unity now being organized will be taking all the necessary steps to speed up the process of liberation of our country. Precise instructions will be communicated to you when the time comes. In your name, I issue a vibrant appeal to all the sons of the Central African Republic to rally around me in the final phase of our action."

Exhorting his compatriots to revolt, Mr Ange Patasse, former minister and subsequently head of government in Bangui between September 1976 and July 1978, thus positioned himself, on Thursday 7 June in Paris, although he denies it, as a potential successor to Jean Bedel Bokassa, whom he served without turning a hair for 13 years. This former chief steward to the master of Bangui took up as his own, in the course of a press conference, all the accusations that have been formulated against the monarch over the past several weeks and particularly the most serious one of them all: "Yes," he said, "Bokassa personally took part in the April massacres in the Ngaragba prison."

After recalling that Bokassa's reign had been tainted with summary executions between 1971 and 1978, then requesting a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the recent killings, Mr Patasse shouted: "Enough of bloodshed, enough of demagoguerie, of bereavements, of arbitrary power. We demand the immediate departure of Bokassa!" He deems the mission of "inquiry" established by the Franco-African conference for the purpose of investigating the massacres to be "useless."\*

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\* This mission will arrive in Bangui by 13 June at the latest, according to a statement on Thursday by Mr Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivorian chief of state. It will be headed by Mr Ndiaye, chief justice of the supreme court in Dakar, and will include magistrates from five countries: Ivory Coast, Liberia, Ruanda, Senegal and Togo.

Upon being asked the meaning of his proceeding or the names of his supporters, Mr Patasse balks. He lets it be understood that "former ministers" will be a part of his "Committee of National Unity," but that he will not reveal the composition of this organization until "the opportune moment." He hails as an "act of political courage"--although without excessive warmth--the resignation of Gen Sylvestre Bangui, former Central African ambassador to France. He is disturbed by the diplomat's vacillations in having first advocated a "Moroccan style" monarchy before demanding, some days later, the restoration of the republic. Mr Patasse evokes the objective of a "common platform" rallying all the adversaries of the emperor, but does not attempt to hide the fact that General Bangui looms, in his eyes, as his rival.

It is somewhat flavorful to see this former agronomist with all the airs of eminence--a tiny graying goatee and a three-piece suit of the latest cut--encamped in the role of a dangerous conspirator. "You are young, you do not know revolutionary struggle," he hurls to the several dozen Central Africans who have come to hear him extol subversion in a richly appointed salon on Avenue Montaigne.

The prime minister, in fact, drew a scathing response. Mr Ing-Na Touambona, a young man who seems to be familiar with some of the secrets of Central African politics, exclaimed in a voice vibrant with indignation: "How did you get to be so rich? You are a robber, an assassin. You licked Bokassa's boots." Without losing his serene good humor, Mr Patasse proceeded to justify his long years spent in the service of the Central African chief of state.

#### 'He Tried To Assassinate Me'

"It was necessary first," he assured them, "to isolate Bokassa, to show his true face to the people. My approach was underground. All my advice was in vain. I was the emperor's most constraining element. He tried to assassinate me by poisoning me. I worked for 16 years, night and day, without a rest. I sacrificed myself to contribute to our national construction. I offered my resignation several times. Bokassa refused it. Last 16 January, he asked me to again become prime minister. I refused. In December, when news of my death circulated in Bangui, the popular reaction was such that the emperor had to broadcast a denial over a period of several weeks. In January, the people issued an appeal to me. They cried: "Down with Bokassa! Long live Patasse!" The people chanted my name in song. If I had been corrupt, would the people have shown confidence in me? I have taken risks. My family is in Bangui, at Bokassa's mercy."

Mr Patasse then introduced to the press a young jurist who had been, until April, president of the ANECA [National Association of Students]. The imperial guard had combed several districts of Bangui in an effort to find him. Retracing the events of the last several months, he confirmed in passing the intervention of a unit of the Zairian army in Bangui in January: "The bodies of several soldiers bearing the insignia of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], Mobutu's sole party, were found in the marshes," he affirmed.

This student leader, exiled since in early May in Brazzaville, from where Mr Patasse brought him here, insists, however, on keeping the former prime minister at arm's length: "My presence at his side," he says, "in no way represents support. It have simply wanted to exhort my compatriots living abroad to cease their ideological debates. They are wasting their time. They must return to the country to organize our youth."

As regards France's attitude, Mr Patasse notes that "it would have been judicious for Paris to momentarily suspend an aid that had been diverted from its objective." "The majority of the French people," he concluded, "are on the side of the Central African people."

9238

CSO: 4400

'ANARCHIST' IN ETHIOPIA SENTENCED TO DEATH

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1040 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Statement issued by Ethiopian Special Supreme Military Tribunal: "The Weeding-Out of Counterrevolutionaries Safeguards the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] The forests, bush, mountains and deserts, which did not provide shelter for the EDU [Ethiopia Democratic Union] and the secessionist groups, will not hide the Trotskiyite EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party] and its mercenary members such as Berhane Meskel.

Who is Berhane Meskel Reda Wolde Ruphael, you may ask. He is an individual who has claimed to be the only politically aware person. He is an individual who betrayed the progressive Ethiopian students' joint struggle against the autocratic feudal regime of Haile Selassie and who has been an anarchist and adventurer. In the 5 years since the spontaneous eruption of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, he and his vain petit-bourgeois ilk have made futile attempts to alter the direction taken by the struggle of the masses.

This devious and unstable individual was a mercenary of the secessionist groups. He later came to the hinterland and organized the EPRP's hired assassins. He then returned to the Tigre administrative region and became the (?perpetrator) of atrocities against the oppressed people. Later, when the Trotskiyite EPRP was crushed, he became an organizer and writer of constitutions [as heard]. Until his capture, he had been a tool of all the antirevolutionary and antiunity organizations and had been a thorn in the flesh of the revolution.

1. From September 1974 until February 1975 he fought for the secessionist groups against his motherland as a private together with 16 other individuals whom he recruited. During his spell with the antipeople organization calling itself Sha'biyah [EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front)], he served as a liaison officer in charge of the relations between the secessionists and the reactionary Mogadiscio government. While operating in the Eritrean lowlands, he was caught in possession of a document which proved he had been a plotter. He claimed to be a Somali citizen named (Abdu Warsame Sulayman) and carried a passport in that name.



2. On [date indistinct] June 1975 he returned to the hinterland and joined his EPRP accomplices in their bid to strangle the revolution from within. He managed to acquire two identity cards from urban dwellers associations. When the Provisional Military Administrative Council launched its two-pronged struggle to liberate the oppressed masses by proclaiming the National Democratic Revolutionary Program, he and other EPRP leaders and members confused young people into rallying against the revolution. The EPRP started assassinating the friends of the people in an attempt to undermine the revolution. They ignored the progressives' call for a united front and refused to recognize the victories of the revolution. This man was one of those who perpetrated inhuman acts: He had worked as a mercenary and had recruited others. He was a bandit. He had been affecting the brains of young people through the use of a poisonous table called cyanide.

3. Toward the end of 1976 he went to Tigre region and drew up a plan for the mounting of a campaign of terror against the residents of three districts. He massacred oppressed people and committed other inhuman acts.

4. This mercenary, together with other EPRP leaders like Dr Tesfaye Debesai, waged a strategically planned reactionary struggle in an attempt to enable the EPRP to seize power, to dismember Eritrea and to deny the Ethiopian revolution its proper leadership, thus creating anarchy. Since late in 1976, when the EPRP decided to assassinate the comrade chairman, this individual planned the struggle of the reactionaries. This included the assassination of individuals, acts of terrorism and the destruction of public property. He gave the orders for the implementation of these targets. The EPRP tried to assassinate Mengistu because it was aware of the comrade chairman's key role since the formation of the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee. It regarded him as the main obstacle in its struggle to seize state power.

4. [As heard] In 1977 and 1978, when the white terror was countered with red terror, when the structural organization of the antipeople EPRP was destroyed and when its members were hunted, Berhane Meskel Reda took confused youths from Addis Ababa to Merabete and joined feudal bandits whose interests had been affected by the revolution. After these confused youths gradually abandoned him to join the revolutionary camp, he started to muster feudal bandits in a bid to form a united front.

5. At the beginning of March 1979 he met Gishe's feudal army and drafted a constitution for a united front of the two feudal bandit armies, which would wage an antipeople and reactionary armed struggle in an attempt to seize state power, restore the feudal system and form a provisional people's government. The power-mad and opportunist Berhane Meskel Reda then formed a (?united front) with a leading feudalist who claimed to be president of the so-called Ethiopian Christian Democratic Party.

6. Finally, in late March 1979 this individual--who together with others had sold out his motherland, who had claimed to be a feudalist when with feudalists, who had claimed to be a secessionist when with the secessionists,

and who had been practicing genocide against the peasants of Wallo region-- was captured in a search operation together with Tesfaw Mengistu, Belihu Wolde, Seifu Kebede Asfaw, Alebel Dinku, Getachew Tasew, Mekonnen Belaineh, Bezunesh Tesema, Derib Tsegaye, Degene Belaineh, Maltot Gebeyhu, Belai Getaneh and Tsege Bogale.

After March 1979, when the devious, adventurist and mercenary Berhane Meskel Reda was captured, a rigorous investigation was conducted and the case was put before the Military Tribunal.

Under Article 8 of the 1976 act, and under paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 1 of the Criminal Code, he was charged with crimes jeopardizing the country's independence. Under special Article 2 of the Penal Code he was charged with crimes against the unity of the Ethiopian nation and people.

After lengthy hearings and listening to both sides, the Supreme Military Tribunal sentenced Berhane Meskel Reda Wolde Ruphael to death. The sentence against this enemy of the masses was approved by the head of state and duly carried out.

The remaining antirevolutionaries will be dealt with according to the law.

CSO: 4407



## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

'REHABILITATION' FOR ERITREANS--In Eritrea region over 470 individuals, who had been misled into fleeing to the bush by antiunity and antirevolution separatist propaganda, have resumed normal life as of yesterday after being given thorough political orientation on the tempo and momentum of the popular revolution, the program of the national democratic revolution and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The returnees were given advice and guidance by Ato Yishak Tsegaye, first deputy chief administrator of Eritrea region, who reminded the rehabilitated group of its revolutionary obligations of contributing to the success of the efforts made to normalize the economic and political life of the region by agitating the masses against the totally erroneous assumptions of the separatist groups and their destructive activities. Noting that the central government has been investing a considerable amount of energy and resources towards the rebuilding of the regional economy and the normalization of life as a whole, the first deputy chief administrator said that the ongoing politicization and organization of the masses into urban dwellers' and peasants' associations is driving remnants of the bandit groups into acts of desperation. [Text] [Addis Ababa Radio in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

GHANA

#### BRIEFS

TAX EVASION WARNING--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has given all tax evaders and defaulters a two-week ultimatum to fulfil their tax obligations. A statement from the AFRC office also says that on the expiration of this period the whole of the intelligence and security agencies, together with revenue collectors, will be mobilised to implement a campaign to punish tax evaders and defaulters. The AFRC is bent on maintaining the tempo of the current revolution, the statement added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jul 79 p 1186]

CSO: 4420

## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

MEDIA COMMENTARY ON SKYLAB--Thank God the enormous iron mass of the Americans called Skylab has not fallen on our heads. It ended its fall in the Indian Ocean yesterday afternoon. It must be recognized that we were really afraid--afraid because it was not known exactly where Skylab would fall. Fortunately, its fall ended in the Indian Ocean, but some debris has been scattered over regions of Australia. After the fear was gone, Australians went hunting for pieces of Skylab, but no one will soon forget the fear we experienced when it was announced that Skylab was re-entering and that there was a risk of it falling on our heads. We have heard some statements, but what did the Americans hope to achieve? Why did they send that machine up there? They were not able to control it this time but next time we hope they will not make the same mistake again. That is what many people thought to themselves. And, to close the Skylab chapter, it should be noted that, as a souvenir of Skylab, a little earthling will be named "Skylab"; he was born yesterday. [Text] [Station commentary] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 12 Jul 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

## MALAWI REFUTES 'REUTER' REPORT ON TRANSIT ROUTE FOR SPIES

Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD/CA

[Text] The Malawi Government has refuted a REUTERS News Agency report quoting a Maputo newspaper that Rhodesian spies have been arrested in Mozambique and that the spies have told their interrogators that mercenaries and traitors went through Malawi to launch terrorist raids into Mozambique. In a statement the Malawi Government said the report by the Maputo newspaper, NOTICIAS, and disseminated by REUTERS is patently false. It said the Malawi Government has repeatedly stated that it strongly believes and faithfully practices the policy of goodneighborliness with all sovereign states. In fact, the statement has publicly and privately asked other governments to respect this important principle of civilized government. Indeed, the statement continues, it is in pursuing this principle that Malawi has arrested and handed over to Mozambique subversive elements in that country. This is because Malawi does not support anybody who is against his own government, the statement added. It asks: If Malawi can initiate such steps for a neighbouring government can the same Malawi get herself involved in such unfriendly acts as assisting rebels and traitors?

As for Malawi's relations with Mozambique, the position is clear. Malawi has cordial relations with Mozambique. It said this relationship is reflected by the fact that Malawi has sent delegations to Mozambique and Mozambique has dispatched delegations to Malawi. The statement further asked: Could the Malawi Government, which encouraged such reciprocal visits, be capable of assisting the rebels of Mozambique? The statement went on to say that it is therefore clear that Malawi cannot allow those who rebel against the Mozambique Government to use Malawi for that purpose. Indeed, the statement said, no part of Malawi's border with Mozambique can be used or will be used by anybody to subvert Mozambique and that obviously the report by REUTERS is a malicious fabrication. The report is calculated to damage the cordial relations which exist between Mozambique and Malawi and such calculated malice should be treated with contempt.

The statement said once again a newspaper and a news agency have rushed into print before checking their information. It added: And once again it is necessary to ask newspapers and news agencies to check their information to see if such information is factual. Such a course will ensure that the reading public will get an honest picture of what is happening anywhere in the world, the statement concluded.

## MALI

### BRIEFS

OFFICIAL BACK FROM PRC--Bamako, 9 Jun--Col Amadeu Baba Diarra, vice president of the Military Commission of National Liberation and minister of finance and commerce of Mali, returned to Bamako yesterday after concluding a month-long visit to the People's Republic of China, after which he took part in the work of the UNCTAD Conference in Manila. Colonel Baba Diarra said that he had fruitful talks during his visit and that China-Mali cooperation is developing quite well. He said that five economic development projects were signed during the visit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 10]  
11634

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### PRESIDENT ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 79 pp 3-5

[Excerpts] The president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, gave an important address at the conclusion of the Fourth Session of the People's Assembly, in which he made an analysis of the importance of this meeting of the highest state body, stressing the important decisions it had made and the fact that it constituted a period of study for the deputies.

"Deputies and guests:

The People's Assembly has held its fourth ordinary session in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

This session took place following the holding of the fifth session of the Central Committee of our FRELIMO party, with the assigned task of providing the state with its basic political orientation, directing and supervising the action of the state bodies in order to ensure consistency of the policy of the state with the interests of the people.

What, basically, was the foundation for the work of this fourth session of the People's Assembly which we are concluding today?

It involves an assessment of the state of the implementation of the decisions of the third party congress, the decisions of the Central Committee and the decisions of the People's Assembly itself.

It was necessary for us to know our advances and to locate our lags and their causes.

Therefore, the People's Assembly asked the various economic and social sectors to present accounts of their activities.

This presentation of accounts made it possible to see our weak points, to establish responsibility and to draft guidelines which will enable us to overcome our difficulties.



While contemplating the situation of economic and social sectors of priority importance to our development, the People's Assembly also assessed the foundations underlying the drafting of the Central State Plan for the years 1979 and 1980.

We concluded that the prospects for the implementation of the decisions of the party in the economic sector are, in general, positive. And this is true thanks to the effort and sacrifice already made by the workers of Mozambique.

We concluded that we can effect recovery in production, but that even so, our production is far from capable of meeting the increasing needs of the people.

We must produce more cotton garments, more radios, more salt, more schools, more bicycles, more soap, more shoes, more thimbles. We must produce much more than we are producing today.

What did we find, on the level of each of the sectors analyzed? In the agricultural sector we found that the state has already assumed a determining role in marketable farm production. The cooperative sector has already extended its roots throughout the country, although it still contributes feebly in productive terms. The family sector is still rather scattered and it is continuing to encounter difficulties, mainly in the supply of goods of first necessity and the marketing of production surpluses.

It is in this sector that the great majority of our people is concentrated, as a result of which the building of communal settlements involves a broad task of mobilization and staffing the scattered peasants. The private sector still accounts for a significant part of the production marketed.

Among the problems existing in the agricultural sector the following stand out: delays in the distribution of seeds, fertilizers, weed killers, etc; the lack of a regular supply of goods of first necessity in sufficient quantities and at more reasonable prices, for exchange; the failure to move farm products out in time, leading to deterioration of the goods and the discouragement of the peasants who produce them and then see the product rot; the failure to establish prices for certain products, resulting in a lack of incentive for the producers; the unsuitability of the structures in the state apparatus for the resolution of these problems and the lack of coordination among them.

The report of the communal settlements revealed that the enthusiasm of the masses was high, although various difficulties were encountered in the course of their growth requiring solutions, as is the case with the selection of areas for cultivation without taking the quality of the soil into account; the location of communal settlements in zones without access roads, making the marketing of surpluses and obtaining supplies of basic products difficult; the delivery of seed late and sometimes in poor condition; limited participation by the settlements in the drafting of production plans; and the limited role of collective production in the communal settlements.

After the analysis of the reports of the agricultural and communal settlements sectors, a resolution was approved setting forth measures with a view to the improvement, marketing and shipment of crop and livestock products; support for the family sector; the safeguarding of farm products; the use of equipment and draft animals; the supply of production factors; direct involvement of the peasants and farm workers in the drafting and implementation of the production plans; the assignment of responsibility to the deputies, on all levels, for specific tasks related to production; the maintenance of soils and forests; the establishment of leadership structures for the communal settlements; the proper definition of the economic foundations for the communal settlements; the training of leadership, administrative and technical cadres; and the need to involve all necessary structures in preparations for and the holding of the first national meeting of communal settlements, scheduled to be held at the beginning of next year.

We also heard a report on domestic trade, in particular the supply of products of first necessity, and the marketing of farm production surpluses.

The progress made since the establishment of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the state retail enterprises was also reported.

The role of the People's Stores and the consumer cooperatives was stressed in terms of the role they are already playing in the marketing of products. Reference was further made to the shortcomings still existing in these structures in the work of carrying out their tasks.

In the report on domestic trade, the positive aspects of the cashew harvest and the establishment of warehouses and silos at strategic locations were also reported.

The important role private trade is playing today and the role it should assume were also stressed.

The discussion of the report on domestic trade involved the participation of a good number of deputies who, turning to examples they had experienced in day-to-day life, pointed out the shortcomings in the functioning of the structures under the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the need for the resolution of supply problems with the participation of various bodies, in particular the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Finance, and the provincial governments; the need to strengthen the state apparatus for the administration of the economy; the need to deal with the problem of farm marketing as one of the central problems in our economic development, which if not correctly resolved can cause us serious difficulties.

The product of this heated discussion was a resolution which was approved by the People's Assembly, and in which the following points stand out: strengthening of leadership, coordination and control of supply, with this structure reporting directly to the president of the republic; the need to increase the

number of new People's Stores opened, giving priority to those where there has been no trade; the need for the People's Stores to diversify the products they have on sale; the need to study the consumer habits of the people in each province and district; and the need to put an end to the forced sale of certain products as a condition for the purchase of others.

The consumer cooperatives should mutually support each other in the resolution of joint problems.

#### Budget Law for 1979

The state budget is basic to the implementation of the economic and social programs defined by the party. For the first time in our country, the provinces and the districts participated in its drafting.

The budget we have approved reflects our concern with the implementation of the economic and social directives of the third congress. Therefore, a large part of the expenditures will be made in the priority economic and social sectors, education in particular.

In the allocation of resources, taking the safeguarding of the continuity of the revolution into account, the budget law also reflects the priority given the defense of our people and the territorial integrity of our country.

In the presentation of this law it was seen that there continue to be unnecessary expenditures we can and must eliminate, consciously pursuing a rigorous austerity policy.

It is production which creates wealth. It is wealth which makes it possible to satisfy our needs and guarantee our development. Our state enterprises must increase production and their profitability, such that they must achieve better organization and utilization of all the human and material assets available to them.

The state enterprises in particular must assume a dominant role in the development of foreign exchange and domestic currency. They must not live at the expense of the state budget. On the contrary, they should be its main support.

#### Law on Central State Administrative Bodies

This law defines the principles, operational rules, structure and jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. It created the Executive Council of the Council of Ministers, with the tasks of directing, implementing and supervising in the intervals between sessions. This law defined and institutionalized the principle of individual leadership of the ministries.

The law we have adopted will enable the highest executive body of the state to function more efficiently.

## Law on the Diversion of the Assets of the Party, State, Mass Democratic Organizations and Cooperative Enterprises

The assets of these institutions belong to the people.

To divert the assets of the party, the state, or the mass democratic organizations in our people's nation means a violation of the conquests of the people and a direct clash with our people's regime.

We have approved a law on crimes against the people's security and the people's state and the law creating the Revolutionary Military Court.

Our class enemy is constantly working against our revolution, with the final goal of destroying it.

This enemy merely varies his methods and forms of attack. He knows how to adapt his tactics to our advances.

Now this enemy knows that he can no longer attack military targets with impunity. Therefore, bombs are being placed in restaurants, the machinery in our factories is being sabotaged, warehouses are being burned, the "machambas," the granaries of the people, are being destroyed, and stores are being plundered.

Now the enemy knows that the people are determined to defend the prestige of their country and to enforce respect for their state and their people's institutions. Therefore he is waging a campaign with his sophisticated propaganda machinery to discredit our leaders and our state. He is trying to foment intrigue within in order to divide us. The enemy is spreading rumors to undermine the confidence of the people in the revolution, and attempting to promote his image and his desires, seeking to weaken us, to depersonalize us, in order to bring us where he can maneuver us. The enemy is trying to promote carelessness, arrogance, individualism, negligence at work, prejudice and waste.

The enemy now knows that we are ever stronger and more confident. Therefore he is using ever more subtle subversive techniques to destroy us. He dresses in our clothing in an attempt to surprise us in our homes. He dresses in our work costumes to sabotage production. He tries to use our language, our gestures, to confuse us. He uses traitors and mercenaries, agents who represent themselves as ordinary citizens, in order treasonably to attack in the rear guard, to spread panic and terror among the people.

We have always punished and we will harshly punish the crimes in violation of the interests of our struggle for total independence, the interests of our people and the revolution.

We will never confuse a policy of clemency with the harsh condemnation of crime and betrayal.



The class enemy does not change. Let him be destroyed. It is necessary to destroy him!

Let the enemy be shot, to guarantee that the revolution will always be firmly defended.

Our experience has taught us that our best defense is to remain on the offensive. This is one of the conditions of the triumph of our revolution.

The law on crimes against the security of the people and the people's regime confirmed by acclamation at this fourth People's Assembly session is consistent with the demands of broad masses of the workers.

This session of the People's Assembly also enthusiastically ratified the law creating the revolutionary military courts.

The colonial regime as well took a census. Where then is the difference? When the colonial authorities took a census it was to find a cheap labor force, to recruit for the plantations, to recruit for forced labor, for banishment.

The third congress of the FRELIMO established that we should take a census in 1980. The census we will take will serve the interests of the people, will serve the cause of building socialism.

Therefore, the People's Assembly has ratified and stressed the importance of this law and the need for the participation of all of our people in the census.

Finally, the fourth session of the People's Assembly ratified the law establishing the Mozambique People's Police.

The police are a tool in the service of the dominant class. In the colonial days the police were the hateful image of colonialism, the whip, the stick and the ferule.

Today our police force is a tool for the defense of the interests of the workers and the peasants. Its task is to reduce violations of the popular and revolutionary order.

The principles, methods of action and interests our police now defend are quite the opposite of the colonial-capitalist police. In order to reach this point we have not hesitated to remove from the police force all those who were a part of the colonial police. It was necessary to get to the heart of the problem, to do away with all the vestiges of the bourgeois police.

Our People's Police protect and educate the citizens, learn with the people and guarantee their calm implementation of their tasks of national reconstruction.

## The Land Law

Some were large estate owners before the proclamation of independence, and after the land was liberated they wanted to continue to be estate owners. In liberating the land we also liberated the landowner. This is the value of our independence--the liberation of the exploiters so that they need no longer be that, so that they can be esteemed by the people, because they were hated.

Article 8 of the constitution of our People's Republic, which establishes that the land belongs to the state, is the juridical reflection of our goal of liberating the land, the goal we proclaimed when we launched the armed national liberation struggle.

It became necessary, moreover, to define the forms of the use and development of the land. And this is the basic goal of the land law.

In view of the importance of this law, the People's Assembly decided it was necessary to wage a campaign to popularize it throughout the country, and to draft an explanatory text to support this campaign.

## The Rental Law

We said, when we nationalized the rental lands, that there would be no house in the cities of our country without a drop of the blood of a Mozambique worker.

Therefore, our state of the workers and peasants could not allow the rental of real estate to continue to be an inexhaustible source of exploitation, a factor in racial and social discrimination.

Nationalizing real property was a great popular triumph, entailing its continuing development, such that we can extend to an ever-greater number of the citizens of Mozambique the possibility of living under human conditions, living as free citizens in our cities.

This is not the case for some. Their individualism, their contempt for the revolutionary conquests of our people and sometimes their banditry are such that they commit flagrant violations of this ownership by the people which the rental premises represent.

The campaign which is in progress has already revealed hundreds of cases in profound violation of the meaning of the nationalization of the rental properties.

The violations take various forms, including illegal occupation of houses, failure to pay rent, persons who rent more than one house, houses rented for immoral and corrupt purposes, misuse and destruction of housing premises and others.



It is also necessary that the state structure in charge of this sector be reorganized, such as to meet the needs of this new phase. To this end, campaigns for the explanation of this law and its regulation must be undertaken, so that all the workers will understand it, adopt and defend it.

#### Private Trade Law

This law developed in fulfillment of a decision of the third congress.

There are many abandoned stores in our country.

There are individuals who have some money and want to open stores. With the approval of this law, we are now in a position to regulate the process of licensing for the opening of stores, so as to supply the people with essential goods.

We will devote the greatest attention to those desiring to open stores in priority zones (for example, in the rural zones).

The state cannot undertake to concern itself with the sale of small articles (salt, matches, pins, oil, blades, needles, etc) or small quantities (worth one escudo or one montinho), nor can it create an army of wage-earners to see to all the stores throughout the country.

The Private Trade Law is placed in the service of the interests of the people in particular with regard to the supply and marketing of products.

It is important therefore to implement it while at the same time the state is creating conditions for effective support of the tradesmen, providing trucks, for example, for the shipment of products, above all in the rural zones.

#### Friendship and Cooperation Treaties

The constitution provides specifically that the People's Republic of Mozambique will consolidate and develop solidarity with other socialist countries, our natural allies, a certain base of support for our development in the process of building a socialist society, in other words in the process of liquidating the poverty which was the heritage left our country by colonialism, capitalism.

One of the tasks of the People's Assembly is the analysis and approval of the high-level agreements our country establishes with other countries.

This is the case with the friendship treaties.

These treaties consolidate our revolution and strengthen the certain base provided by our People's Republic for the liberation struggle of the peoples in this zone of Africa.

In Southern Africa, the imperialists continue to launch maneuver after maneuver with a view to trying to maintain domination in the area, to continue the exploitation of the peoples of this zone, to prevent the advance of the national liberation struggles, to destroy the stability of the countries supporting the liberation struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, and to destroy the revolutionary processes in progress in our country and in Angola.

We will stand firm in our internationalist duty.

#### New Work Methods

The People's Assembly, in this fourth session, adopted new work methods, methods which represent a qualitative step forward in its mode of operation.

In the work groups, each and every one of the deputies was able to participate actively on the basis of his experience, setting forth his concerns and raising the problems which affect the people.

The deputies as a whole were able to express the will of all the people in direct fashion.

In this session, we have been able to go farther, to set forth the details which concern us on a day-to-day basis, to seek their expression in the laws approved, so that they will serve the interests of the people more clearly and profoundly.

We created a labor commission for trade and supply and others for agriculture and the development of the communal settlements.

These commissions give the People's Assembly the potential and capacity to follow and check on, in a continuing fashion, the actions the competent state bodies undertake in fulfillment of its decisions, recommendations and concerns.

We have also created a disciplinary commission to analyze the life of the deputies.

As the fourth anniversary of the winning of our independence approaches in this year 1979, the year of the consolidation of our conquests, the People's Assembly has consolidated itself.

It has done this through the analysis of the life of the members, strengthening vigilance within it to guarantee its consistency and that its deputies are representative. It has done this through the better organization and efficiency of its activities in the course of the session, and also through the decisions it adopted with the approval of important laws, laws which define our policy in sectors which are very important to the life of our country, laws which make it possible to improve and consolidate our great conquests.

5157

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### LIFE OF MOZAMBIKAN STUDENTS IN CUBA DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10, 12 Jun 79

[10 Jun 79 p 3]

[Excerpts] A legend about the Isle of Youth (formerly Isle of Pines) says that corsaires and pirates, masters of the waters of the Caribbean, hundreds of years ago deposited large quantities of gold there. Therefore, this region south of Havana was often called "Treasure Island." As a matter of fact, we do not know whether or not there is a large amount of gold on this parcel of land, but today we can say that the Island of Youth has a large treasure, much more valuable than all that gold: young people in the thousands who study in the modern rural basic secondary schools built by the revolution.

A part of this large human treasure are 600 Mozambican students at the "Presidente Samora Machel" school, whom we visited to observe how they live, study and work in these new type of centers.

#### Results Speak for Themselves

The teaching staff of Eduardo Mondlane school has 28 teachers: 15 are graduates; 5 are student teachers of the pedagogical detachment Manuel Ascunce Domenech, Cubans who are in charge of teaching mathematics, botany, farm work, physics, plastic arts and Spanish; 8 are Mozambican teachers who in Portuguese teach political science and Mozambican geography and history in the 5th and 6th grades, with 11 and 454 students respectively.

Student achievement was 100 percent in the last school year. Over 90 percent obtained results on a level higher than the norm in academic classification. This speaks eloquently of the results of the studies.

"All this is achieved without neglecting their cultural expression, to which we give great importance and which is kept alive through dance and song groups," stressed Jose Limonta Rodriguez, director of the Eduardo Mondlane school, the center where his students look toward the future with confidence because they know that by preparing themselves for tomorrow they will be able to be useful to their fatherland as professionals and producers.

## What the Students Think

"In the name of my comrades I can say that we are aware of the importance of combining theory with practice and of carrying out productive and school activities.

The main characteristic of these young people is that they are very studious and use their time well and have good discipline in the classroom and at work.

Results prove this: 100 percent passed in the primary school and 97 percent in the secondary school. The 3 percent who failed are in rehabilitation work.

In conclusion [the school's] director said that the cultural presence of their country is taken into account, and therefore a room with objects from their culture has been set up.

[12 Jun 79 p 3]

[Excerpts] We are in the Socialist Republic of Cuba, in the southern portion of the Isle of Youth, on Enlace street, where among towering pines and green fields there stands the majestic modern basic secondary school Eduardo Mondlane, where 572 young sons of the people of Mozambique study.

In this comfortable school installation, whose facade is entirely painted in a beautiful grey with green and yellow trim, in a side garden, Mozambican students built a small communal village, in memory of their far-away country, from which they came to return home better prepared physically, culturally, politically and ideologically.

In this way we show and express the respect for our person," said Jorge Matias Matope, a 18-year-old student in reply to the question: "What do the Mozambican students think?"

For his part, Sergio Maria Manuel, 14, added: "The organization and dynamism of the center is similar to those of Mozambique and therefore I feel well here, I do not notice any difference between the Portuguese and Spanish languages, or in the organization of the Cuban leadership. For me the most important activity is study and political preparation, because both will help me to serve my people better."

## Characteristic Traits

During their stay in Cuba as boarding school students, the 513 young boys and 59 girls from Mozambique show such exemplary behavior that the characteristic trait of the basic secondary school where they study, is high discipline represented by the fulfillment of all tasks. Also outstanding is their political and cultural development. The majority of the students belong to the OJM (Organization of Mozambican Youth, a political branch of FRELIMO).

## MOZAMBIQUE

### ALLEGATION OF MISTREATMENT OF CHURCH DENIED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 pp 33,34

[Excerpt] The Catholic Church in Mozambique now is conducting a campaign against the Mozambican revolution, not hesitating to question the victories achieved by 10 years of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. Nor does the church hierarchy hesitate, on the one hand to use churches and religious ceremonies for propaganda against our party and our people's state, and on the other hand to use the most reactionary international press to slander and denigrate the revolutionary process in progress in our country.

It is important to analyze the arguments used by the Catholic Church in this campaign. This is the purpose of a new series of articles devoted to this subject, which we are beginning to publish today.

### Is There Discrimination, Threats or Persecutions Against Believers in Mozambique?

One of the most frequent accusations in the reactionary international press against our country is that here believers are discriminated against, threatened, abused and persecuted. These accusations generally are based on statements made by Catholic Church authorities in our country. Are they based on facts?

The citizens of the People's Republic of Mozambique have the right to practice or not to practice a religion. As a matter of fact this right is exercised by all those who wish to do so without suffering any persecution for it. The church hierarchy has full authority over the places of worship and has full freedom there to carry out the propagation of their doctrine.

Even recently, at a meeting with the authorities of our government a high official of the Catholic Church of Mozambique admitted that today the Church is more free in Mozambique than during colonial times.

If any member of the clergy, in any part of the country, was injured or threatened because of his convictions, it was an isolated case, contrary to the policy of our government, as stated in the Constitution.



How are we to understand, then, that officials of the Catholic Church of Mozambique make such statements, especially when they travel abroad? Is it possible that they do not know that such statements are systematically used by the most reactionary press, especially by ultra-conservative newspapers of Portugal where those who are nostalgic for colonial times are gathered. These newspapers are financed by those who, before fleeing from Mozambique, had exploited our people in the factories and on the large plantations, who beat us, humiliated us, violated our women, massacred our people...

How is it that a church that says it is a Mozambican church today seems to be allied with the worst oppressors of our people, supplying them systematically with ammunition to attack our independence and denigrate our victories? Could it be that it is yearning for colonialism? We shall return to this point later.

### Is Religion Against Science?

Another accusation that has been made by various religious leaders is that atheism is favored in Mozambique? Is there any basis for this charge?

In the first place, we would say that if the church feels that it has the right to promote or favor a certain view of the world--the religious view--it must recognize that the state has the same right to favor the viewpoint that seems best to it. We can still remember that in colonial times the Catholic Church used the protection it had from the colonial-fascist government to inculcate its own ideas in our children. Moreover, is not religious education but an attempt to shape the minds of children in a certain way, making them see the world, life and man according to the point of view of religion?

Where does the clash arise? In our schools, our subjects, our seminaries, what we favor is the scientific view of the world, which has been proven by science and therefore is correct. Why is the Church against this?

The reply is here: When the Church teaches, for example, that the world was created in 7 days, it is obvious that this clashes with science which shows that the world existed millions of years before it reached its present shape. In the same way when the Church teaches that woman was created from a man's rib, it is clear that this clashes not only with science but also with the common sense of the people.

The contradiction there is not between atheism and religion, but between science and obscurantism.

We know that the purpose of colonialism was to keep our people in ignorance and obscurantism in order to better exploit us. In colonial times Mozambicans had no access to technology and science, which were the privilege of the colonizers. Today our people's state extends the benefits of education to all the people who thus came out of the night of ignorance. If scientific knowledge clashes with religious teachings, it is because the latter are antiscientific.



## MOZAMBIQUE

### CITRUS EXPORTS TO GDR UP DESPITE FALL IN PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Our country plans to export 5,000 tons of citrus fruit to the GDR this year; this represents more than 3 times the exports during 1978 covered by contracts signed with that friendly nation. This progress reflects the organizational growth of this sector which since the independence began to establish a state network of its own production and marketing free from the sphere of capitalist dependence, which traditionally had been controlling the trade of these products.

The coordination of this sector centralized in a temporary structure in operation at the Maputo Province Office of Production Support, covers the production of lemons, grapefruit and oranges in Maputo and Manica provinces. The respective shipments are made from the ports of the capital and Beira.

In this incipient process of creation of a state firm for citrus production, our country is mainly looking toward socialist countries where, according to the results of studies made, there are assured markets to absorb all our production under conditions that are more favorable than in capitalist markets.

Last year we exported, for the first time, to the GDR 1,600 tons of oranges, grapefruit and lemons, which were shipped in refrigerator ships contracted for this purpose alone. This year our intention is to export 5,000 tons. To date we already made two shipments adding up to 150,000 boxes (2,100 tons) and this evening another contracted ship--"Refer Merchant"--is to arrive to make the third shipment. This ship will load 60,000 boxes (850 tons), according to the official in charge of the citrus sector of the Production Support Office.

### International Launching of Mozambican Trademark

In addition, exports to Portugal and Madeira are being promoted. These essentially comprise oranges and within a few days the first shipment to Madeira will be made.

According to the official in charge of this sector, in order not to continue to pay taxes covering the trademark rights to the monopolistic company

"Citrusboard" in placing our products abroad, an export trademark has been created, with the acronym GAPPO, which in spite of its transitory nature will be launched on the international market.

#### Production

As to production, the sector is being seriously affected by droughts, as happens on other agricultural fronts. This situation will cause serious technical problems, and in some way will have negative effect on the total export volume. We should also point out the damage caused by the hailstorms recorded some months ago in Mailana (near Goba) on the largest state orchard of Maputo. This calamity destroyed about 140,000 boxes of citrus fruit.

"In spite of this situation, we believe that we shall surpass last season's production which in turn was almost twice the 6,000-ton export goals established by the 3d FRELIMO Congress when we negotiated the sale of 750,000 boxes (11,500 tons)" said the official of the GAPPO citrus section.

11635

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### LOCALLY MADE WATER PUMPS WILL SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 pp 1,4

[Excerpt] Manually operated pumps for extracting underground water, completely designed and tested in this country, are being manufactured for the first time in Mozambique. This experience, which represents another victory of Mozambican workers in the metal-mechanics sector, is in the industrialization phase at this moment through the manufacture of 1,200 complete units. These units have been ordered by the Health Engineering National Service of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to carry out the water supply projects in the communal villages in various provinces.

The plan for the manufacture of these hand pumps was prepared by the study office of the future National Board of Metallurgical and Metal-Mechanic Industries, and the first prototype was manufactured by a workers' team of the Sofecna metal-mechanic firm, now under state receivership.

#### Foreign Exchange Savings

The domestic production of this equipment, all of which had been obtained abroad until now, allows great savings in foreign exchange to the country. The imported material for the manufacture of one pump costs less than 1,000 escudos, while the cost of an imported pump is between 12,000 and 15,000 escudos in foreign exchange.

11634  
CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MATOLA GAS REFINERY TO CLOSE FOR MAINTENANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The PETROMOC--National State Petroleum Firm--through the Mocacor distribution firm is to begin an operation of filling up all the gas tanks and containers in the country. This measure, which covers all the gas used in homes and industry, is being taken in order to store this product due to the forthcoming closure of the Matola refinery for the annual maintenance of its equipment starting 26 June.

At this time, PETROMOC and Mocacor have their storage facilities completely full of gas in order to ensure the supply to the population and industry throughout the country during the period of interruption of the operation of the refinery which will last 1 month.

#### Free Run to Purchase Gas

According to data obtained from PETROMOC, what is attempted by this process is to have all consumers store the maximum amount of gas they can, especially butane gas (for home use), to allow the full utilization and flow of this product until the refinery is closed for maintenance, so as not to have to burn it, since there is a great abundance of the product.

On the other hand, this operation of home storage is aimed at placing into circulation the large quantity of containers that have been stored in the warehouses of many consumers and to prevent the country from having to spend foreign exchange to import new containers in view of the noticeable shortage of them already being felt.

#### Maintenance Work

The maintenance of PETROMOC equipment, usually conducted once a year, was not done in 1978 because of great shortage of material and spare parts at that time. Therefore, this year the maintenance of all the machinery will have to be more rigorous, a process which will imply the replacement of a large amount of accessories and a complete check of the production lines.

11634

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION**--Marian Stoikov Brakadinski, secretary general of the Trade Union Central Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Maputo last night heading a delegation of that socialist country on a 4-day visit to Mozambique. During the visit he will have contacts with the National Commission of the Implementation of Production Councils and will visit some production units in Maputo. Speaking to the Mozambican press moments after his arrival in the capital of the country he said: "We want to see on the scene the work of the Mozambican workers and exchange experience with them. We bring a message of friendship and solidarity of the Bulgarian working classes to their Mozambican allies." At the Mavalane Airport the delegation was met by Augusto Macamo, an official of the National Commission of the Implementation of Production Councils and other officials. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 1] 11634

**NEW TYPE OF BREAD**--The manufacture and sale of a new type of bread began today in the provincial capitals of Sofala and Nampula. The same product will be put on sale in Maputo tomorrow. This is an experiment basically aimed at saving foreign exchange for the importation of wheat and to achieve better utilization of that product, thus fulfilling the guidelines of the Third FRELIMO Congress concerning agricultural research and application of its results to the bread industry. Yesterday morning hundreds of Maputo bakery workers met at the Railroad Club in order to familiarize themselves with the economic benefits of the production of the new bread and at the same time to analyze the production process of this product and the disciplinary cases in general that have occurred in the bread industry. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 79 p 1] 11634

**WORKERS' REST CENTER**--This month a workers' rest center will be opened at Ressano Garcia, a few dozen kilometers from the capital of Mozambique. Located near the border, the center will primarily serve Mozambican miners en route to the mines of South Africa. Money can be changed and goods cleared through customs at the center; this will contribute to the elimination of certain irregularities that have been found in conversion of the money of miners there en route to the southern part of Mozambique. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 8] 5588

COTTON, CASHEW DATA--During the 1979/1980 agricultural season Cabo Delgado Province should harvest 16,700 tons of seed cotton, and to achieve this the area under cultivation with this product will be increased to 70,000 hectares distributed among the state, cooperative, family and private sectors. During the present season it was impossible to reach the goal of 36,000 hectares of cotton initially projected, due to heavy rains in that province. Regarding cashews, the production was progressively decreasing because many plantations were abandoned by their owners and many trees are already old. However, a large-scale program aimed at replacing old trees with new plants is to be implemented. During the first 6 months of this year almost 5,000 cashew trees were planted, and for the agricultural season 1979/1980 the planting of 250,000 trees is envisaged, representing 50 percent of the presently existing cashew trees. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4401



SWAPO OFFICIAL TLHABANELLO ARRESTED ON RETURN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The former publicity and information secretary of Swapo of Namibia, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, was detained by Security Police at the J G Strijdom Airport in Windhoek yesterday.

Security Police club Col Koos Myburg said Mr Tlhabanello had just returned from overseas. He was taken into custody by police waiting at the airport.

This meant that 68 leaders and members of Swapo of Namibia were now in detention in terms of Proclamation AG 28.

The proclamation provides for the detention of people for the prevention of political violence and intimidation.

Police started a coun-

trywide swoop on Swapo leaders and members earlier this year.

Mr Tlhabanello and the deputy chairman of Swapo of Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, were overseas at the time. Mr Tlhabanello's arrest came as he stepped off a flight from Frankfurt.

Mr Tjongarero has since returned but has not been detained.

About two months ago, Mr Tjongarero announced that he had dissolved the Swapo executive in SWA. The Swapo offices in Windhoek have been closed since then.

Mr Tjongarero told reporters at the time that he was "scrapping bureaucracy" and that Swapo would in future be a "pure peoples movement". — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

# RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ACT ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 10

[Text] WINDHOEK. — Four far-reaching laws passed by the South West African National Assembly were promulgated by publication in extraordinary official gazettes by the Administrator-General of SWA here today.

The most controversial of these was the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Act (A G 64).

The other three are: The Assistance Fund for South West Africa Act (AG 62), the Identification of Persons Act (AG 63) and the Functions of Directorates Act (AG 65).

All this legislation was put through all its stages during the last sitting of the SWA Legislative Assembly. Publication as Government notices today promulgated it officially.

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Areas and Public Amenities) Act will "remove restrictions based on race in connection with residential even in urban areas and certain public amenities."

It prohibits the imposition of racial restrictions on the basis of colour.

The legislation has evoked strong criticism from the main Opposition party in the National Assembly, the National Party Front (Aktur).

The Act is applicable to accommodation facilities in proclaimed towns and cities, hotels, guest farms and rest camps.

It will in future also be an offence to prohibit people from public recreation areas such as game parks, nature reserves and holiday resorts on the basis of their colour.

This includes all restaurants, refreshment rooms, tearooms and all businesses supplying food and drink to the public.

Nobody will be allowed to prohibit, on the basis of race or colour, anybody from acquiring ownership, or any rights in residential areas, or from living in such areas.

Owners or public amenities will be prohibited from refusing food or drink (including alcoholic beverages), accommodation or seating accommodation to anybody in their establishments on grounds of colour.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of the Act will be liable to, on conviction, a fine not exceeding R300 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Employees of establishment contravening the Act would make the owner liable unless it were proved he did not permit or connive to contravene the Act, or that he had taken all reasonable steps to prevent contravention of the Act.

The Assistance Fund of South West Africa Act provides for the establishment of a fund for rendering assistance in respect of loss or damage arising from terrorist activities.

It also provides for a board to manage such a fund and defines the functions of the board.

The board will be under general control of the Administrator-General in exercising its power and performing its functions.

The board will be entitled to render assistance to any individual or body which has suffered loss as a result of terrorist activities.

Identity documents will be issued to all residents in the territory. In the case of tourists and visitors, passports, citizenship documents and other identification documents will be accepted.

After a certain date, to be published in the official gazette, everybody over the age of 16 will have to be in possession of the document.

Anybody not in possession of the identity document may be detained by members of the security forces.

Anybody who forges identity documents or fails to comply with the provisions of the Act will be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding R500 or six months imprisonment.

A photograph, thumbprint, signature and other particulars will appear on the document.

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination Act will come into operation 30 days from today. The others are effective from today. — Sapa

NIGERIA

PRP PETITIONS FOR REVERSAL OF RULING ON AMINU KANO

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 p 32

[Text] The People's Redemption Party (PRP) has petitioned the Supreme Military Council over the disqualification of its presidential candidate, Alhaji Aminu Kano.

The party is asking the government to bring pressure to bear on FEDECO to allow Alhaji Aminu contest the forthcoming presidential elections in "the interest of justice and fairplay."

The PRP says it will go to court to seek a declaration on the propriety and validity of Alhaji Aminu's tax position.

The petition and court action were among decisions taken at the party's extraordinary meeting held in Lagos at the weekend.

Reaffirming its confidence in the leadership of Alhaji Aminu, the party said yesterday that it would not take any more steps on its presidential candidate until the outcome of its petition to the Supreme Military Council and the court action are known.

"For the avoidance of doubt, we hereby restate that the nomination of Alhaji Aminu Kano as our presidential candidate remains valid and unchanged."

The PRP described Alhaji Aminu's disqualification as unfair and biased, and said the party would contest the five elections.

Urging its supporters to turn out in their millions to vote for it, the PRP renewed its appeal to them to remain law-abiding and nonviolent so that "we do not wittingly or unwittingly aid the reactionary design of conservatives who want to provoke violence and thereby annul the military's plan to return to the barracks."

CSO: 4420

## NIGERIA

### NLC, GOVERNMENT REACH PARTIAL AGREEMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Jul 79 p 32

[Text] The ban on vehicle loan stays. Workers who own vehicles will also not be paid any basic allowance.

This is part of the details--released yesterday--of an agreement between the Nigerian Labour Congress and the Federal Government.

A communique issued in Lagos on the negotiations between the NLC and the government said no agreement was reached on the two demands by the NLC.

It was, however, agreed that rent subsidy be paid to all categories of workers, though no amount was fixed. Industrial unions were directed to negotiate with their respective employers.

On wage freeze, the communique said "meaningful agreement was reached" but did not elaborate on the nature of the agreement.

It was, however, agreed that the NLC and industrial unions should be encouraged and assisted in spreading workers' consumer shops all over the country.

The government agreed to review trade union decrees considered punitive to union leaders and which restrict trade union rights.

Negotiation between the two parties started on June 12 and ended on Tuesday.

It was the view of the NLC that the government should review the implementation of its policy on vehicle loans in the interest of those who already own vehicles.

The congress made the following suggestions: Reduction in the rate of interest which should not exceed five percent; employers should guarantee loans; payment of one fifth of the cost of the vehicles as deposit should be abolished; period of repayment of vehicle loans should be increased to five years.

## STATUS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM ASSESSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Jun 79 p 1115

[Article by Father Raymond C. Arazu]

[Text]

NIGERIA launched her Local Government Reform on August 19, 1976. There was much excitement about it especially as it was going to give people starved of political activities for ten years of military rule a chance of engaging in a para-political manoeuvre that would serve as warm-up exercise before the great show in 1979. The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Gen. Shehu M. Yar'Adua, launching the reform, defined the aim as "to permeate all levels of our society in such a manner as to make the idea and practice of government more meaningful and purposeful to the large majority of our population."

The reform has gone a long way to bring government nearer to the people. But how near, one could ask? With the lifting of the ban on political activities in September, 1978, the Local Government Councillors found themselves playing double roles in their new psychological ambivalence. We shall come back to this point. To bring the government nearer to the people would imply allowing the people to govern themselves in traditionally accepted ways disrupted by colonialism, with modifications demanded by the facts of modern living.

That an Igbo-based state like Anambra opted for what the reform called Indirect

Elections into the new Local Government Councils, while her sister state Imo opted for the Direct Elections was a very curious phenomenon, granting the extreme form of democracy that the Ibos have practised in the course of their history. Bendel, Benue, Imo, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo and Rivers states opted for direct elections while the remaining ten states opted for indirect elections.

Direct Elections into the Local Government Councils was meant that every eligible adult had to vote for the candidate of his or her choice in his or her council constituency. By Indirect Elections was meant that the right of every eligible adult to vote for the candidate of his choice was delegated to members of the old town or community councils constituted into "the electoral college" for this exercise. The writer happened to be a member of the electoral college in the Ihiala Local Government Area of Anambra State, even though he did not contest any post.

The electoral colleges did not represent either the town union or the ancient council of elders. It was one of those impositions from above that started with the colonisers' warranted chief system. By depriving the people in ten out of nineteen states in Nigeria of the right to vote directly for the

candidates of their choice, government became more remote from the people. The out-going Community Councils became the "electoral colleges" in states like Anambra. It was easier to "buy" votes when voters were few in number. This is one big fascination for the indirect election where corruption has eaten deep into the political fabric of an otherwise democratic society.

With the dissolution of the old Community Councils was dissolved the only efficient means of collecting tax and rates in the rural areas. From this aspect also, government became all the more remote from the people. Many Local Governments in Anambra State came back to appeal to the defunct electoral colleges, the erstwhile community councils, to help with the collection of taxes and rates. Those who knew their rights refused to co-operate: let the new Local Government Councillors who were collecting a hundred naira each monthly as allowances for attending regular meetings, do the work of collecting taxes and rates, for which there was no fixed remuneration.

The Local Governments themselves proved white elephants in a lot of places. It was obvious that the erection of super-modern office blocks in a hitherto undeveloped locality in the name of Local Government Headquarters did not transform the area into a viable Local Government. Under-development — as we have now learnt in Africa — is in the brain and not in material surroundings. A mentally developed group of human beings could transform a most hostile environment into a paradise in a short time. This is one of the lessons we are learning from the state of Israel.

Let us come back to the Local Governments of Nigeria. Most of the new Local Governments cannot generate any funds for community development. State government grants can only (i) pay the salary of staff, (ii) pay the allowances of the councillors, (iii) buy some machinery for the grading of existing roads. The problem then is: should Local Governments be created for functional or for political purposes? If Local Governments are to depend mainly on grants from both Federal and State

governments for all their development funds, what is their main reason for existence? Were they created just to attract those funds? What happens when those funds are either not forthcoming or are delayed indefinitely? The same argument can be used for the creation of States in a country, and the same questions would also arise.

The lifting of the ban on political activities in Nigeria has affected the Local Governments in a peculiar way. The same men who were interested in contesting the Local Government elections are now more interested in contesting State and Federal seats in the forthcoming elections. The effectiveness of the Local Government Councils is now weighing in the balance. After the elections into the Senate and Houses of Representatives the Local Government set up will be regarded as low-grade and the town unions will come into their own once more. What has eroded the all-important role of the town unions were first, the community councils and then the Local Government Councils.

For Government to come right down to the people, power at the local level will go back to the old council of elders in the village groups to which the town unions have succeeded. In States like Imo and Anambra where traditional rulers were either unknown or did not have influence beyond one or two village-groups, the town union has been the people's parliament. The town union will become the first local government that will not be imposed from above in those states where kings or chiefs with extensive territories were unknown. The rural town, being a face-to-face community, has in-built and time-honoured systems of selecting representatives from villages and village-quarters. It has practical ways of checking the wave of crime, of combating all kinds of corrupt practices and of raising funds from its members at home and abroad for development purposes. It has a system of collecting taxes and rates from house to house.

The one setback the town unions have suffered in many village-groups was the chieftaincy disputes that came with government introduction of an alien



institution into many towns in some states in Nigeria. But even in those towns the situation is being brought under control by the town unions. News has reached us that one town in particular has rejected the chieftaincy idea entirely. The town union foresaw that the dispute it would occasion would arrest all development projects in the community and took a bold resolution to decline the government's invitation to select a chief from their community.

The real local government is in short, the town union. State Governments have yet to realise this fact. Each union has its own specific name to which the name of the town is attached, and its specific constitution. Especially in the war-affected areas in Nigeria, the bulk of the work of re-construction and re-habilitation was shouldered by the town unions. The legal Local Government Council is interested mainly in the area marked out as urban or semi-urban and in a few old roads and institutions. The job of erecting new secondary schools, primary and nursery institutions, postal agency structures, maternities and markets have devolved entirely on the town unions in areas where Government funds could not reach, and such unions have vindicated their right to be recognised as local governments by meeting these challenges with the extra-ordinary determination and speed with which they have accomplished such tasks. No local Government Council in Imo or Anambra State could have been able to finance the community projects carried out in their village-groups by town unions in the last financial year.

It is becoming more and more obvious to so many town unions that the days were gone when Government was expected to establish hospitals, maternities, build

bridges, construct roads, give pipe-borne water, etc. Even such major projects are being considered by town unions which think they will not be considered in the "uneven" development embarked on by governments on account of lack of funds and also for the reason that government siting of projects is more often than not motivated by political and not by social or humanitarian aims.

Age-grades in the village-groups, now parading under the guise of social clubs, are beginning to play the ancient role of age-groups in community development. The town unions are finding the work of development easier with the help of locally-based social clubs. In these associations the saying goes round that if God makes a feast for an individual, he in turn should make a feast for his people. The meaning is that wealth is God's gift and should have a social function. When a poor man contributes five naira for community development, the social club ethics demand that the business tycoon come forward with something like five thousand naira as the just equivalent to the poor man's contribution. Such ethic is being widely accepted in towns and villages.

When the people themselves are given a chance to do things as they used to do them in the good old days, they would come forward with original methods of fund-raising for community development. It remains for the legitimate local government to study, recognise and incorporate the originality of the rural communities in modes of ruling, of fund-raising and of community development. But it would be better to make the town union the real and legal Local Government.

## SOVIET TRADE, ASSISTANCE PROJECTS REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jul 79 p 1183

[Text]

A correspondent reports on Soviet co-operation. In the last five years Soviet exports to Nigeria have more than trebled. Soviet deliveries to Nigeria include assorted machinery and equipment, lorries and cars, cement and glass. In turn, Nigeria supplies chiefly cocoa and beans. Since 1968 there has been economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries in the metallurgical and petroleum industries, geological prospecting, training of national cadres, and in the field of medical care.

One of the most important of the Soviet-Nigerian co-operation projects is the metallurgical works to be built in Nigeria. This question was discussed in detail during the visit of the Nigerian Government delegation to the USSR. A technical design for the works has been drawn up by the Leningrad state institute for the design of metallurgical works, and survey work has already been started by Soviet specialists from the production and scientific research institute for engineering survey work and construction. The group of Soviet specialists is headed by Mr. Viktorovich Safonov.

Soviet specialists are also working in the Nigerian directorate

for the development of ferrous metallurgy under the leadership of Mikhail Ilarionovich Zaporozhets. Soviet specialists headed by Mr. Viktor Ivanovich Stavrakin are taking part in geological prospecting for iron ore and coal. The geologists have already had some success. Iron ore has been discovered in south-east Kwara State, and a coking coal deposit has been discovered in the Lafia area.

An important and promising direction in Soviet-Nigerian co-operation is Soviet aid in developing and strengthening the state sector in the Nigerian petroleum industry. Five petroleum product pipeline systems are at present being constructed to link up the oil refineries in the south to central and northern areas where there is an acute shortage of petroleum products. Soviet specialists are working on the construction of these systems, and the general director of construction of the pipelines is Mikhail Alekseyevich Vasilyev.

The USSR is co-operating in setting up a metallurgical training complex comprising a technical college and training centre to train qualified workers for the metallurgical industry.

# DANJUMA DISCUSSES MILITARY STRENGTH, FOREIGN POLICY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 p 3

[Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Danjuna address at Jaji Command and Staff College--no date given]

[Excerpt] The Nigerian Armed Forces of today have come a very long way from the preindependence peacekeeping force of some 10,000 men. Since then, due largely to over two years of civil war, we grew in strength to over 250,000 consuming a sizeable proportion of the national budget. In the last three years, however, we have attempted, successfully, to rationalize our numerical strength by relating our manpower holding to our defence needs thereby bringing our strength to more manageable numbers while at the same time improving our firepower.

One other effect of the Nigerian civil war has been the abandoning of Nigeria's post independence timid and rudderless foreign policy for a more positive and purposeful policy whose centrepiece is the continent of Africa.

The formulation of this foreign policy and the unwavering pursuit of the aims and objectives of this policy is, in my opinion, one of the most important achievements of the present military administration.

## Force

Admittedly, there is precious little to show by way of successes apart from Angola, since late 1975. But then, even that very victory was brought about largely by the defeat of the South African Army in Angola by Cuban forces and not by OAU resolutions in favour of MPLA. What I am trying to say is that in the field of diplomacy and foreign relations, success in bringing about political changes depends on economic strength plus a credible coercive power.

The Nigerian Armed Forces must, therefore, be in a position to provide the coercive force necessary to bring credibility to our foreign policy stance. For instance, we possess the human and the economic means to protect Zambia; from flagrant attacks from Zimbabwe, as well as the ability to make

retaliatory strikes against the enemy in the event of provocation. We will have to gear ourselves towards achieving this goal if we are not to continue to make a laughing stock of ourselves.

I believe that Nigeria acting alone, has the wherewithal with which to raise a fire-fighting force of comparable strength and capability as the Cuban forces that now operate in southern Africa. Fortunately for us in Nigeria, there is very little dissent regarding the need and the urgency for complete decolonisation of Africa.

The tremendous positive response by ordinary men and women of all walks of life towards the Southern Africa Relief Fund coupled with the complete lack of controversy over foreign policy in the on-going political campaigns are two clear evidence of this consensus with regard to southern Africa. It would, therefore, be a fallacy on the part of any foreign government to think that Nigeria would be more pliable over Zimbabwe, Namibia or South Africa, after the handover of powers to a civilian government in October this year.

The militantly positive course charted by this administration in the pursuit of our foreign policy objectives is irreversible. Indeed, if anything, the country will become more and more radical as the years go by and as young men and women who are unencumbered by colonial influences take over the reins of power in Nigeria.

CNO: 4420

# CUSTOMS, EXCISE REVENUE DROPS SHARPLY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 pp 1,24

[Article by Stanley Egbochuku]

[Text] The country's revenue through Customs and Excise duties, port surcharges, fees and penalties has slumped.

Instead of the average monthly revenue of about N156.4 million as recorded in the first six months of the 1978/79 financial year, the monthly average for the last six months of the financial year has come to about N119.8 million.

Again, whereas in April 1978, the Department earned N145,024,622 as net revenue, during April 1979, only N58,394,248 was recorded as advanced revenue figures. The difference is nearly 60 percent. There is no guarantee that the net could be more than the advanced figures.

Since December, last year there has been a declining trend in the recorded monthly in-take. That month N136.9 million was recorded as the provisional figures. In January, 1979, the figure fell to N122.2 million. It further fell to N98.9 million in February. The following month--March 1979--the revenue was only N80.4 million.

In the last six months of the 1978/79 financial year October to March, 1979, the Department of Customs and Excise was only able to collect a total revenue of N718.7 million. The quoted revenue is still considered provisional for some technical reasons. It was as much as N219.8 million less than the revenue collected by the Department between April and September 1978--the first six months of the last financial year.

The trend over the past years shows that more revenue is earned towards the end of each financial year, especially between December and March. It was on the basis of this that the Business Times forecast in the December 12, 1978 issue that the Department's overall intake at the end of the year in March this year, would exceed the approved estimate for the financial year which was N1.6 billion.



When the net revenue figures have been worked out, one would know the actual in-take for the year. It is certain that the country would have earned less than the approved estimate. With the provisional figures, the revenue adds up to N1.65 billion.

A breakdown of the advanced revenue figures month by month exposes not only the declining trend on the total receipts, but paints a gloomy picture of the trend in the five customs revenue collecting sources. The last source of revenue is on export cargoes.

As at April, this year, only N1,781 was earned from export duties. During the same month, N43.4 million was earned from import duties. The previous month, about N55 million was earned. In February, it was N71.2 million. January figure was still higher--about N99 million. In April, last year, up to N128.7 million was collected as import duties. In May of the same year, the figure rose sharply to N148.4 million.

In the same vein, the monthly earnings from excise duties has been on the decline. In September, last year, about N38 million was collected through this source. In April, this year, the Department recorded only N11.4 million under excise duties.

CSO: 4420

# CENTRAL BANK ISSUES NEW CURRENCY NOTES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] As part of the activities marking its 20th anniversary, the Central Bank of Nigeria yesterday put new currency notes into circulation. The new notes are in the one naira, five and 10 naira denominations and will replace existing ones of the same denominations, originally introduced in 1973.

The new notes differ from existing ones in two details. They bear portraits of eminent but dead Nigerians, who had earlier been declared National Heroes, and they are all of the same size with the existing N20 notes which is not being withdrawn.

The change will not affect the value of the currency which is currently N1 = 1.6726 US dollars.

Governor of the bank, Mr O. Ola Vincent, said last week that the existing currency notes will be phased out within three months, and should cease to be legal tender from October 1, 1979.

The bank he said, is aware of the existence of large amounts of the naira outside the country, particularly in European banks, but also in many West African countries where it unofficially serves as a medium of international trade. He believes that the currency was illegally smuggled out and the Central Bank, has no intention of redeeming them.

If anything, the bank intends to prevent the expatriate naira notes coming back to the country within the phase-out period and customs and security officials have been instructed to take the necessary action.

Other activities to mark the anniversary included a symposium on money management and banking, the launching of a book "Twenty years of Central Banking in Nigeria" prepared by the bank, and an exhibition on the Evolution of Money in Nigeria.

The bank's magazine "Bullion" has also come out in a bumper anniversary edition, containing an interview with the Governor (also published in B/T P 12 & 13) and articles by leading lights in the financial sector of the economy.

HIGHER COCOA PRICES DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE PRODUCTION

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Jul 79 p 32

[Article by Labake Adebisi]

[Text] New cocoa prices have been announced for the 1979-80 season.

In a statement in Lagos last night, the general manager of the Nigerian Cocoa Board, (NCB) Mr J. A. Akinsipe, said a ton of Grade one cocoa would now sell for N1,200; while that of Grade two would sell for N1,170.

Mr Akinsipe said the new prices represented a 16.5 percent increase as against the prices of last year.

He said: "The purpose of the increase is to encourage increased production of cocoa in Nigeria following the recent sharp decline which with an estimated 1978-79 production of under 140,000 metric tons, will touch the lowest level over the past two decades."

He was confident that a bright market awaited the product this year.

The new prices are to take immediate effect.

Mr Akinsipe said to further encourage the farmers, his board had devised a means through which farmers could buy spraying chemicals at subsidised prices.

According to him, cocoa farmers would now be buying their chemicals from "area offices of the board located in the cocoa producing areas as well as through the Cooperative Supply Association Ltd, the Cooperative Produce Marketing Unions, etc."

"The subsidy on cocoa-spraying chemicals used by the farmers has been increased to alleviate the financial burden which the provision of chemicals is bound to impose on the farmers," the general manager remarked.

## BRIEFS

**KLM TO MANAGE AIRWAYS**--The government last Friday dissolved the board of the Nigeria Airways and appointed KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to run the company for two years. The first of the Dutch team who have been given wide-ranging powers, are expected to arrive next month, and the team is expected to have taken over full control within the first year. The government apparently hopes that the Dutch team will bring efficiency into operations of Nigeria Airways, particularly on the domestic routes, where overbooking and frequent flight cancellation have exasperated the Nigerian public into a debate on whether the airline should continue to enjoy the monopoly it now has. But there is a second side to the story. In a reaction last week, Captain N. Nnachi, President of the Association of Nigerian Pilots and Aircraft Engineers, while welcoming the action as a step in the right direction, blamed a large part of the inefficiency in the airlines to "unenlightened interference" from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 pp 1,24]

**ELECTION GRANTS TO PARTIES**--Any of the political parties can now collect the first part of the Federal Government grants from the Federal Electoral Commission. All the parties have satisfied the regulations laid down by the Electoral Decree, it was stated yesterday. The decree says that to qualify for the grants, a political party must have candidates for the elections in at least 20 percent of the constituencies. The executive secretary of the FEDECO Alhaji Ahmadu Kurfi, said in an interview in Lagos yesterday that the first part, representing 50 percent of the block grant is N1.2 million. He said each party would receive N240,500 and urged party secretaries or treasurers to collect their allocation from FEDECO headquarters. The remaining part will be shared among the parties after the elections. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 pp 1,15]

**ONITIRI-AZIKIWE RECONCILIATION**--Chief Samuel Akanbi Onitiri has personally met the Nigerian People's Party's presidential candidate, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, to declare his support for the latter's candidature for the presidency. He led a two-man delegation from Lagos to Ibadan to reconcile with the Ovwelle of Onitsha who was on a campaign tour of Oyo State. Alhaji Muhammadu Idrisu, his so-called running mate when about three weeks ago he claimed to have replaced Dr Azikiwe as the NPP flag bearer was with him. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 24]

ARMY BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION--About 55,000 more soldiers will move into the barracks before October 1, it was announced on Monday. Mr Fola Alade, permanent secretary, Armed Forces Development Projects, told a meeting of representatives of contractors handling Army projects that 78 percent of the barracks being built were ready for habitation. "Work on the remaining units is going on at top speed," he said. "Most of the contracts were reappraised and as a result, the Federal Government saved a lot of money." Mr Alade conveyed the Head of State's appreciation to the contractors "for a job well done." But, he condemned those he said had been playing for time. He advised them to complete their jobs on time "so that soldiers could move into the units this rainy season to "see where the roof leaks." Soldiers, he said, were eager to move into the barracks, because most of them were living in premises unsuitable for human habitation. "This desire apart, many people have been asking questions on how serious this administration is on moving soldiers to the barracks." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 32]

ARMY BARRACKS CONTRACT--Laing Construction Limited--the Nigerian subsidiary of John Laing International--has been awarded a N5.2m contract to build support buildings for Mongonu Barracks. Some 100 miles north of Maiduguri close to Lake Chad. The work is for the armed force development projects. Mongonu Barracks is being built by a number of contractors. Laing is to build the officers' mess, welfare centre, chapels for various denominations, a mosque and offices, as well as providing roads and water distribution. Construction will be of single-story blockwork and completion is due in six months. The entire barracks complex will house more than 1,300 servicemen and their families with a total anticipated population of about 8,000. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Jun 79 p 1128]

CSO: 4420



U.S. REFUSAL TO LIFT SANCTIONS DRAWS PRAISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The statement made by U.S. President James Carter on Thursday that his government has no intention of immediately lifting economic sanctions from South Rhodesia, must be seen as a positive step in U.S. policy toward southern Africa.

At the present time, international reactionary forces are engaged in a campaign to obtain the recognition of the Smith/Muzorewa puppet regime by Western powers--especially by the United States and Great Britain.

The lifting of sanctions represents their first objective in the framework of the strategy of these forces because, on the one hand, this measure would mean a de-facto recognition of the legality of the regime. On the other hand, the end of sanctions would bring to the economy of the racists, which is on the brink of collapse, a reprieve it desperately needs.

Therefore, it is important to maintain the sanctions against Rhodesia, and it is a positive step that the U.S. Government had understood that to lift them would be a violation of international law and would place it in frontal opposition to the great majority of the countries of the world and especially those of Africa.

The American attitude, which reinforces the international isolation of the Salisbury regime, also represents the recognition of the fact that any solution of the Rhodesian question which does not include the Patriotic Front does not have any possibility of success. Therefore, this attitude is also a direct result of the advance of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe.

In the meantime, this struggle continues in the interior of the country. It is the decisive factor which will determine the downfall of the racists and the puppets, their allies, and will place in power the legitimate representatives of the people of Zimbabwe.

11634

CSO: 4401

COMMENT ON MUZOREWA'S TRIP TO UNITED STATES, ENGLAND

Stirs Diplomatic Activity

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Make or Break"]

[Text]

**THE PRIME MINISTER'S** overseas trip seems to have stirred a flurry of diplomatic activity on several different fronts. Not only is Bishop Muzorewa likely to extend his itinerary, but attempts are being made to have Zimbabwe Rhodesia represented officially at the OAU summit in Liberia. In addition, Ministers and others are taking off in various directions, most of them with the intention of trying to "sell" the new Government.

There is a make or break appearance to the whole exercise, because failure could have a most depressing effect on the country.

Rightly, in our opinion, the Government regards acceptance by the West as its prime objective. Nevertheless, acceptance by the OAU must also come in time; it is inconceivable that a black State should remain debarred permanently from what, in African eyes, is their most essential forum.

Liberia is reported to have banned the Zimbabwe Rhodesians, but even without them the scene is set for fullscale deliberations on this country, and no doubt a great deal of discord, too.

However short-sighted, a ban on our representatives would obviate the awkward situation of their talking with several different voices. Those with an axe to grind against the Government would have found plenty of support from outside.

Unity from the OAU on the Z.R. issue is the last thing we can expect at present and a ban on blacks from within the country suggests the debates will be as sterile as ever.

### Notable Success Achieved

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 5

[Editorial: "Signs of Change"]

[Text]

WHATEVER other benefits may flow from Bishop Muzorewa's visit to America, the Prime Minister has already achieved a number of notable successes.

His biggest plus so far, of course, is the meeting at camp David with President Carter.

But the bishop also gained a significant victory when he persuaded Mr Vance to accept a strengthening of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's diplomatic presence in Washington, hitherto confined to our information office.

It may not mean, as American officials have been quick to point out, recognition, but it does indicate that the State Department has discarded at least some of its sterile and obstructionist attitudes towards this country.

This improved channel of communication could bring the department's thinking even more up to date by providing a balanced picture of what is happening over here. For too long Washington has had to depend on second-hand information supplied mainly by terrorist supporters and sympathisers.

There will unfortunately be no magic transformation, no matter how well the Prime Minister performs, for there is much talk in both London and Washington of constitutional change. Pressure for this is unlikely to be relaxed at this stage.

But the joker in the pack here is Congress. If the bishop can get his message across on Capitol Hill and rally support in the House of Representatives for the early removal of sanctions the outlook would be vastly different.

CSO: 4420

NEW SENATORS PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 79 p 7

[Text] Founder Member of UANC

A businessman and founder member of the UANC, Mr Elias Madondo, is now a Senator.

He was born in 1930 in the Gutu district and was educated at Mukoroverwa School, Gwelo and Mzilikazi Government School, Bulawayo.

In 1960 Mr Madondo opened a bakery in Gutu. Afterwards he started several stores and butcheries, a grinding mill, a hairdresser's shop, a taxi service, a bottle store and a hotel.

He has also been a councillor and chairman of the Gutu Health Committee.

Former Headmaster

Teacher and schools supervisor, Mr James Manyika (61) is now a Senator.

He was born in the Goromonzi district and educated at Chikwaka, Epworth and Ntabazinduna. Later he trained as a teacher at Hope Fountain Teacher Training College, near Bulawayo. From 1943 to 1947, Mr Manyika taught at Pakame and Gloag Ranch missions.

He was later to become headmaster of Globe and Phoenix School, Mambo, Chinoyi and Chitsere Government schools.

From 1963 to 1964, Mr Manyika studied school administration at San Diego State College, California. He was behind the formation of the Rhodesian African Teachers' Association, now Zimbabwe Teachers' Association. At one time he was the national secretary, then national organising secretary of the association.

In 1976 he was appointed schools' supervisor for Mashonaland East.

## GROUP OPPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.**  
**ZIMBABWE RHODESIAN**  
 whites would find themselves on a slippery slope leading to the total loss of their rights if the Government did not stick firmly to the present constitution, the Rhodesia Movement said yesterday.

The Bulawayo-based group, which advocates a federal system of Government, warned in a statement that a mass exodus of whites would follow any further erosion of their representation in Parliament.

"The Prime Minister (Bishop Muzorewa) must make it plain to Britain and the United States that he cannot contemplate any tampering with the new constitution as part of a deal involving international recognition and the lifting of sanctions.

"That price is too high," the statement said.

"The country's whites and other racial minorities would find themselves on a slippery slope leading to the total loss of their rights. This would prompt a mass exodus which would be so damaging to Zimbabwe Rhodesia

economically and militarily that any benefits from an agreement with the Western powers would be more than cancelled out," the statement said.

In Lusaka a leading Zambian politician has called on the United States and Britain to reject Bishop Muzorewa's appeal for recognition, the official Daily Mail reported yesterday, according to Iana-Reuter.

Mr Reuben Kamanga, responsible for political, constitutional and legal affairs in Zambia's ruling central committee, told the paper the Americans "must tell Muzorewa the elections that put him where he is were sham and did not conform to the principles of democratic processes".

Bishop Muzorewa, who became Prime Minister on June 1, is on a trip to the U.S. and Britain seeking an end to U.N.-imposed economic sanctions and recognition for his Government.

"The Americans have always spoken out on human rights", Mr Kamanga told the Mail, "We hope they will stick to their stand on this issue."



## BLACKS ATTEND LGA CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] Salisbury will not send any black delegates to the Local Government Association conference later this month, despite a recent decision of the executive committee of the LGA to allow blacks to attend.

Mr Eric Jones, secretary of the Local Government Association of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said yesterday that seven black delegates will attend the annual conference at the Victoria Falls this year--the first time that blacks have been invited to this event.

There are two from Bulawayo, two from Gatooma, one from Dombo Tombo (Marandellas), one from Sinoia, and one from Chitungwiza, the urban council which was created 20 km south of Salisbury in January last year.

Councillor Norman Henry, chairman of Salisbury's committee for community services, said yesterday his committee did not recommend any black delegates because the variety of communities in Salisbury made it difficult to choose two black representatives.

Salisbury has three advisory board areas, and five other local government areas which have only residents' associations.

"We would have liked to have sent someone, but it is just not practicable at this time," he said.

In April, the LGA executive passed a resolution that "each member authority be authorised to invite, at the authority's discretion and expense, not more than two persons participating in the development of local government in the area, to attend the association's 1979 annual conference".

Councillor Eric Hoyle, acting president of the association, said from Bulawayo yesterday that the invitation was not restricted to area board members, but to "whatever organisation they have in the local area to represent the black community."

He described the black participation as a significant step, "in keeping with the general spirit of the country at this time.

"At the moment the black delegates have no voting rights, because they are not yet members of the association in their own right, but we are taking first steps towards their full participation in local government affairs in future."

Nine Salisbury city councillors will attend the conference this year. They are the Mayor, Dr Arthur Wilkins, and councillors John Aitcheson, Mrs Beryl Boaler, Peter Chalker, John Evans, Norman Henry, Con Knaggs, Roy Langley and Frank Mills.

From Chitungwiza, the chairman of the urban council, Mr Phineas Mtswairo, and the chief executive officer, Mr Bryn Elkington, will go.

The conference, which will be attended by about 80 delegates, will be opened by the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Silas Mundawarara on July 23.

CSO: 4420

## RIO TINTO YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **A \$1 MILLION** training scheme to teach youths basic skills in building and agriculture has been launched by the Rio Tinto Foundation.

The first stage, costing over \$400 000, is now being developed and should be completed by September.

The foundation director, Mr L. Milson, said the scheme was being developed at the company's Empress Nickel Mine in the Zombe Tribal Trust Land, and would consist of two courses — building and agriculture.

The courses would last for three years, and on completion, the student would be awarded a certificate stating his experience and qualifications.

This could be used by the student either to enter a more formal apprenticeship or training, or to return to his home and pass on his knowledge to his community.

It was hoped to extend the scheme to operate in all rural areas where the Rio Tinto Group operates.

The initial complex will consist of two hostels of 50 beds each, dining and study rooms, two classrooms, each with an adjacent administrative block, library and technical drawing office, teaching staff and labourers' quarters.

When the complex is fully developed, it will cover 500 ha and consist of dairies, pigsties,

poultry and sheep sheds. Technical facilities and workshops, timber sheds and tobacco barns will also be added.

Two more hostels and an additional eight teachers' houses will complete the complex. The principal will be Mr George Shepherd.

Students will pay a fee of \$81 a year, to cover education, training, food and accommodation.

The first intake, starting in September, will consist of about 25 students in each course. This number will be increased to 214 over seven years as the complex is developed.

Much of the development will be done by the students as part of their practical training.

Mr Milson said talks were continuing with apprenticeship authorities to have the certificates issued recognised by the building and agricultural industries.

It was not the intention of the course to compete with recognised apprenticeship training, rather to complement it.

There would be no obligation on the part of the student to join Rio Tinto on completion of his course.

The foundation is a non-profit making body established in 1974 by the grant of two million Rio Tinto shares from the group's British head office.

Income from the shares in the form of dividends and investments is being used to finance the scheme.

### Finance needed

Mr Milson said sufficient income was not available to complete the whole development at one time. Other foundations and bodies had been approached for additional finance, but so far without success. This was attributable to the security situation.

Income from the sale of agricultural commodities from the training farms would eventually make the complex self-financing.

The Minister of Manpower, Dr A. Mufiti, said in an interview this week, the foundation's plan was excellent.

It was in the interests of the nation that many more such schemes should be established by commerce and industry, as the country was desperately short of skilled manpower.

It was the responsibility

### Future demands

of commerce and industry to contribute very much more in this way to the wealth of the nation as existing apprenticeship bodies were insufficient to cope with future demands.

Training schemes gave incentives to workers, added to job stability, stimulated competition, and raised the morale of workers.

Training schemes should be continuous and not stop at a certain level.

An authority would be established to set standards of achievement, and issue certificates which would be recognised nationally, the Minister added.

## BRIEFS

**TERRORISTS CLOSE SCHOOLS--Gwelo--**Three more Catholic mission schools were closed by terrorists at the weekend, effectively depriving more than 600 children of an education. The schools are about 20 km apart in the Chilizimanzu Tribal Trust Land, roughly midway between Umvuma and Fort Victoria to the west of the main road. One was the Holy Cross Secondary School, which had 284 boy pupils and was attached to the Holy Cross Mission. The others were the Hama Junior and Secondary Schools, with 324 boy and girl pupils, which were attached to the St Joseph's Mission. Hama Schools were closed on Saturday and the Holy Cross School on Sunday. Father Josef Elsener, the Chancellor of the Diocese said yesterday that both schools had received letters from the terrorists telling them they had to close. "I don't know exactly what was in the letters but the principals, in consultation with the church, came to the conclusion that they were genuine and that for the safety of the children they had to close," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 3]

**RESERVIST KILLED--**Combined Operations Headquarters report that 38 people have died in the war, including Field Reservist John Robert Gretson Foster (24), single, from the Raffingora district who was killed in action. The death, as a result of wounds received in action, of District Security Assistant Shusha Nemachena (21), who was married w'ith one child and came from the Sipolilo area was also reported. In the western operational area a gang of terrorists murdered Mr Sihambe Nleya (61), a married man with 10 children. Security forces have killed 19 terrorists and 11 terrorist collaborators. Five black civilians died in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 1]

**STARVATION THREAT--**Black Zimbabwe Rhodesians will starve if the whites pull out, claims the country's war victims' relief spokesman, Mr Gerlad Maruta. He is in Britain to seek backing for the internal settlement and to raise funds from British sympathisers. Clearly he has some support here. The Zimbabwe Rhodesian flag has been raised outside the hotel in the Cotswolds where he is staying. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 1]

SENEGAL 'AMBIGUOUS' TOWARD MAURITANIAN RACIAL PROBLEM

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French May 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Just as we predicted in our issue No 39, Mauritania has taken a new step towards "Chadization." They are knocking themselves out for it. Or, more precisely, the national guard (sort of a GMI) are knocking the blacks. Dozens of youths were wounded the other day during some violent scuffling in the Lycees quarter. The demonstrators, all black of course, were adroitly pushed into a stadium, the national stadium, where the guard then proceeded to beat them up with gun butts and truncheons.

In general, the students and the blacks were demonstrating against a recent ministerial decision modifying the coefficient of certain examinations. This seems mild enough, but it is not. All the subjects whose coefficients were raised are taught in Arabic exclusively, particularly civics and religion. Manifestly, this is a measure discriminating against blacks. The bidan are favored, Arabic being their language. The higher the coefficient for subjects in Arabic, the greater number of bidan will be admitted to the examinations and the fewer blacks. Why can't civics and the religion be taught in Soninke, Poular, or Woloff in Mauritania? Because that would equalize opportunities for blacks and bidan, something which the State of Mauritania as it now is will not hear of.

It must be recognized that this is being strongly encouraged by some of the black intelligentsia who are playing 'negroes in service' and who, to safeguard their positions and sinecures, are backing a policy fundamentally hostile to the interests of their cultural and ethnic community. The minister of education who decided to add this premium to Arabic is none other than Seck Mame Ndiack, a well-regarded black intellectual. It should be remembered that he once tangled with the fascist Jiddou and his "Muslim brothers" over the issue of Arabization and was then clearly repudiated by the bidan establishment. But he stayed. Here he is again lighting up a powder keg from the other side. But this time it is his own brothers who repudiate him. Will he stay on?



The minister of the interior who brought charges against the students is none other than Thiam El Hady, a well-regarded superior officer and a black. He had risked his life and sacrificed the lives of some of his men against the Requirats that he didn't know from Adam or Eve. What importance to them was this Sahara of stone, of sand, of practically no inhabitants, for the Mauritanian party? Thiam El Hady, like many others, had been ready to die for nothing, that is, for Dakla. Today he marches his troops against youths who refuse to let themselves be "Haratinized," who don't want to be Arab because they are not Arab and never will be Arabs. Surely they don't believe that the negro who was decapitated last month at Jidda for having sexual relations with a Saudi princess, was an Arab?

Mauritania's problem is really quite simple. The destinies of the two communities, black and bidan, cannot be worked out together. One is drawn to the south, the other to the north. The dream of the white Mauritani-ans is to make the black population marginal as they did with the Haratines, by separating them from their cultural roots and by linking them indissolubly to the bidan solely through language. It was a long process, conducted "throughout the Arab League to create a marginal group of 'negro slaves' unable to govern themselves in either their country of origin or country of adoption." With this unimpeachable analysis the Mauritanian blacks, especially the elite, are beginning to lose ground.

If cohabitation is impossible, then evidently there remains divorce, friendly or not. But the blacks hesitate before tackling remaking their lives. It must be said that their material situation, at least for the professional and managerial classes, is enviable. In a country where "the arrangement" is a national tradition and where the idea of the state is almost totally unknown, it's not hard to live easily and without restrictions. This explains the hesitation and timidity of some. But the stubborn facts being what they are, there is no doubt that one day or another the Mauritani-ans will be divided up in one way or another.

Senegal's position in regard to this problem is ambiguous. It is plain that Leo does not hold with taking a half million Mauritanian blacks on his shoulders. But also it is sure that Senegalese public opinion will not long tolerate the provocations and harassment now victimizing the black population at Ganaar. Already it is being asked if the Naars living along the river might not be victims of reprisals, which would be most unfortunate. In any case, Leo cannot dissociate himself long from the situation in Mauritania. Because through these excesses of Arabization it is the sense of their blackness which is being beaten down. It's time they understand this.

8860

CSO: 4400

# JUDGE GRANTS HNP PARTY STATUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Human, yesterday ordered the Secretary of the Interior and Immigration to register the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) as a political party.

This followed an urgent application brought by the HNP last week for it to be registered as a political party — so that Mr Jaap Marsais can stand as the official candidate in the Koedoespoort by-election on August 29.

Two applications were made before the urgent application but were refused on the grounds they had not met with proclamation requirements.

The first application made in February this year was turned down because the original Deed of Foundation was not included.

A requirement for registration as a political party is that the original Deed, signed by at least 50 people present at the foundation meeting, should be included in the application.

The second application in April was refused because the Deed of Foundation included with the application was, according to counsel for the Secretary of the Interior and Immigration, not an original.

The document submitted

by the HNP in the second application was a roneoed copy of the original programme of principles and constitutions distributed at the HNP's foundation meeting in 1980.

The document was signed by 53 voters who were present at the foundation meeting.

Passing judgment Mr Justice Human said there was no definition in the law of a Deed of Foundation. He said it was obvious the HNP constitution and programme of principles could be accepted as such a Deed.

He added that 1 000 voters had gathered at the HNP foundation meeting and had agreed to form a party. They regarded the programme of principles and the constitution as a Deed of Foundation.

Mr Justice Human said the Secretary of the Interior and Immigration's statement that the Deed of Foundation submitted was not the original one could not be accepted. It was obvious that the roneoed document submitted was the original.

According to Mr Justice Human the application was urgent because candidates had to be registered for the Koedoespoort by-election by July 18.

GELDENHUYS REPORTS SLOWDOWN IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

THE total number of terrorist incidents per month had remained constant since April this year, but most of these incidents and contacts had taken place as a result of the initiative of the security forces, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said last night.

Speaking on the SABC radio programme Weekend Newaroom, he said the terrorist activities had therefore slowed down, but the security force activities had been stepped up. Since April, the terrorist losses had also increased to a much higher rate than before.

He said it might only be a short-term fluctuation, but the morale of the terrorists was known to be very low.

It was known that a large number of terrorists would have liked to desert, but they had been deterred by the execution in public of some of their comrades who had expressed the desire to desert. It was therefore clear that they had to be intimi-

dated into remaining as terrorists.

Gen Geldenhuys also said the security forces had information that Swaga was finding it hard to recruit terrorists, and that was why there had been a number of abductions in recent weeks.

He believed South Africans and South West Africans should be mentally and spiritually prepared to face a long drawn-out terrorist war, but there was no doubt in his mind whatsoever that the security forces would win in the end.

Gen Geldenhuys said the situation in the so-called White area in the north of South West Africa, Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi was properly under control.

Except for one, all the terrorists who had infiltrated the area had been accounted for, and in SWA more people had lost their lives through accidents caused by game on the roads than in the whole security operation. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF HOLDS FIRST REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 May 79 p 15

[Article by H. J. Grosskopf: "Koornhof Sets Out With a Risky Plan"]

[Text] Johannesburg--On Monday, the new plan for mixed regional committees regarding the interests of black people outside the homelands will officially become effective when Dr Piet Koornhof, the minister of plural relations and development, will be convening the committee for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

An entire gamut of reputations (black and white) will thus be at stake, and not in the least those of Minister Koornhof himself as well as those of Gibson Thula, the Rev Sam Buti and the other more "militant" black leaders who are invited to serve in the committee.

The Nationalist Party will be giving a good deal of consideration to the fact that not only people like David Thebehali, chairman of the elected council of Soweto, and representatives of the homelands are invited, but also people like the Reverend Buti, Bishop Tutu, Mr Qoboza and Dr Motlana.

That people who have been criticized as being dullwitted, self-appointed, who have fairly recently been imprisoned (as in the case of the last two), because a minister has found their attitude to be rude...that such people should not be asked to give advice to a cabinet committee...

Gossip

Several harsh comments might have been made about this.

If the plan fails, if the committees end up providing only back and forth gossip or if they come up with unacceptable radical proposals and lead up to some form of confrontation, then even more and harsher comments will be made.

Nobody suspects Minister Koornhof of being politically naive, not after what he did in the field of sport. Thus what I have written here will not be anything new for him.

With the knowledge that trying to resolve this difficulty involves a considerable risk, he went ahead with it anyway. This took political courage and it is impressive.

Moreover, it is realistic to say the least. Nothing which is worthwhile attaining can be attained in our complicated policy without a risk. If you play it safe for a short while then you endanger the future.

### Reality

It is necessary to talk with all interested groups that are of some importance if you want to have balanced information and not with persons who have been appointed by way of community councils in a still tottering and defective political process. The Motlanas are a reality which simply cannot be ignored.

But there are also risks for those blacks who will be coming. They too have a "constituency" to whom they must answer.

This is most apparent from the Committee of Ten's refusal to allow its chairman to serve. It interpreted the invitation erroneously and it regards a point in the agenda which lays open a matter for discussion as an order that everything must take place within the bounds of the existing order, that they must therefore accept apartheid before they begin to talk.

This sounds more like an excuse than a reason, but the fact remains that for them (notwithstanding the months without a hearing spent in the Modderbee Jail) it cannot be easy to say yes. Their entire policy is conducted against "apartheid" and against people who "assist apartheid" by accepting (be it with however many reservations) the homelands or the community councils.

They say that they want to unshackle their chains and not help the jailer make these chains just a little less painful.

How would our most fiery republicans of before 1948 have felt if, for example, General Smuts, just freed from internment, were to have been asked by the chairman of FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Association] to serve in a committee for maintaining the British monarchy in South Africa by adapting it? And what would have happened to the poor man if he had said yes?

This is not nearly an exact parallel, but it does provide an idea of the kind of feelings which such people simply cannot ignore. They do not want to be taken over the coals by their own people as (possibly unwitting) tools of "apartheid."

Going along with this, to put it mildly, would mean a loss of trust which is stronger among some people than among others. This can be summed up as: Talking does not help, you are just wasting your time.

On the other hand, black trade union people can say: But it does help to talk. Look what our representations to Wiehahn have achieved.

The Reverend Buti can say (and he is doing so) that his success with respect to Alexandra indicates the same result.

The question is: How long are these people going to talk? This will be determined by the way the committees progress and what happens thereafter. Thula has clearly stated that he will step out if nothing is being achieved. All who know the Reverend Buti are aware that this also applies to him.

This brings us to the actual risk which is a lot greater than that of individual reputations.

Important bridges of trust have recently been built. The danger is that people or circumstances will cause these bridges to fall before a wave of reproaches from both sides.

The horse which Minister Koornhof has saddled is a horrifying one.

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CSO: 4408



## BLACK BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS PROBLEMS, TACTICS

## Black-White Partnerships

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 79 p 8

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] A GOVERNMENT proposal that Black businessmen should form partnerships with Whites in urban areas has received a mixed reception from Blacks.

The issue was discussed at the annual conference of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce, which ended yesterday.

Some delegates were suspicious of White overtures to them to join in establishing businesses in Black areas.

Delegates were told that Whites felt that if they could be accepted they would inject more money into Black business and provide it with expertise to make it competitive with its White counterpart.

The Government has suggested that the partnerships should be on a 51-49 basis, with Blacks holding the controlling interest.

Some businessmen felt that partnerships with Whites should be rejected.

They felt that Whites would dominate the business scene in the townships to an extent of putting smaller Black businessmen out of contention.

They felt that instead of Whites taking part in Black business they should instead give loans to Blacks to improve their businesses.

Mr Sam Motsuanyane, president of the chamber, came out strongly against the issue.

He said that if Whites wanted to be in business in the townships they should first ask the Government to allow Black to go into business in the White areas.

"Whites cannot be in business throughout the country while we are restricted to certain areas. Blacks should also be allowed to form partnerships with Whites in the White areas."

Other delegates took a different view. They felt that Whites were already in the townships to do business, having entered them through the back door. They used Blacks as licensees of businesses while they kept in the background.

The matter is still to be looked into by the national executive of the chamber to decide on what level of business operation Whites could be allowed to form partnerships with Blacks, if necessary.

Among other topics discussed was that the Government should be asked to stop a White company building a hypermarket on a buffer strip in Soweto.

"We were promised by the Government that they were not going to allow Whites to compete with Blacks. We were assured that the White company would not be allowed to build the hypermarket. I was shocked to read in the Press that they were ready to build," Mr Motsuanyane said.

The conference resolved that Black church organisations with a Black membership only should be approached and encouraged to raise funds among members of their organisations with a view to entering business.

The idea is to mobilise Black organisations to invest their funds with the Black bank to give it finan-

cial power to be the country's main Black finance institution and have enough funds to lend money to Blacks in business.

The National African Chamber of Commerce has bought shares in the South African Permanent Life Insurance Company. The organisation is to continue to buy shares until the company is eventually taken over by Blacks.

The Government is to be approached to devise means by which urban Black manufacturing companies could be developed and financed.

The conference was critical of the Government for establishing finance corporations for the homelands only, and unhappy with the Government decision that urban Blacks should establish service industries only.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the conference that his department would see that all businesses owned by administration boards in the urban Black areas were sold to Blacks. There would eventually be no Government agency owning a business in a Black area as soon as Blacks had been found to take over the businesses.

Dr Koornhof said he was so impressed by the proper organisation and administration of the Black chamber that he offered a donation of R5 000 from his department.

All types of Black businesses are to be invited to join the chamber so it can be a mouthpiece of all Black businessmen in the country.

## Building Loan Problems

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 79 p 11

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

A HITCH has arisen over building loans for Black businessmen under the newly introduced 99-year leasehold scheme.

Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), said yesterday building societies were reluctant to grant them building loans.

One building society told them it would not lend them money because they did not have sufficient security.

The businessmen had wanted the money to either build new premises or extend existing ones.

The society advised them to approach their administration boards to obtain loans for them because the boards had sufficient security.

They could, in turn, negotiate with the boards to occupy the premises.

"That means," Mr Motsuenyane said, "the boards

would then become landlords of the properties.

"That is not what we want. Our members want their own properties without involving the boards," he said.

Commenting on Mr Motsuenyane's statement, an official of the Natal Building Society said: "Yes, we have decided to take that stand.

"Our funds for Black housing are specifically intended for people who want to build homes for their families.

"We feel businessmen should approach administration boards for financial assistance."

But an official of the United Building Society said his firm was willing to lend money to the businessmen.

"We have had a few coming in to inquire how they should go about obtaining a loan, but nobody has asked for one," said the official.

"Very few Blacks have come forward to have their

properties registered under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

"Only seven have succeeded so far," an official of the West Rand Board said yesterday on behalf of Soweto residents.

He said in surveyed areas the board was waiting for the Government to approve plans of townships and that other areas were still to be surveyed.

Last week Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said he was going to amend the 99-year Leasehold Act.

He said the amendment would make it easier for urban Blacks to acquire their own homes.

The problem was that the present Act was too insistent on a requirement that a site had to be surveyed before a mortgage bond could be taken on it.

He said he would also look into deeds of registration.

CSO: 4420

OMBUDSMAN OFFICE ESTABLISHED FOR SOLDIERS' COMPLAINTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rosemary Northcott]

[Text]

GENERAL Magnus Malan, chief of the South African Defence Force, last night announced the opening of the Soldier's Friend, an office which will investigate complaints concerning the ill-treatment of national servicemen.

But the servicemen are not expected to complain themselves.

Parents or the next-of-kin of the wronged soldier, are expected to write to the head of the new office, Brigadier Cyrus Smith, giving details of the complaint and the facts surrounding it.

This move — designed to reassure worried parents that their sons will come to no unnecessary harm — comes after recent incidents of maltreatment of national servicemen led to sensational court trials.

"Abuse of authority is not tolerated in the SADF," said General Malan. "On several occasions the Minister of Defence, my senior officers and I have warned against irresponsible conduct which could harm the morale and image of the SADF and

antagonise the public."

Yesterday Brigadier Smith, who for the last year has been involved with the SADF's reorientation programme, said: "I see my role as one of ombudsman ... to investigate the complaint thoroughly and report back to the complainant."

The brigadier said although there were channels through which a serviceman could complain, most times he feared intimidation or the blocking of the complaint.

"Instead he suffers in silence," he said. "So we appeal to parents to report cases of maltreatment. This is the only way we can eradicate sadism."

The Soldier's Friend will only deal with cases of ill-treatment. Any other complaints or requests in connection with date of intake, transfers, re-allotments, postponement of training, etc must still be directed through the usual service channels.

● Brigadier Smith's address is Private Bag X159, Pretoria 0001 or Room 1105 Hellmark Building, Proes Street, Pretoria. Tel 35171.

NUSAS JOURNAL BANNED FOR UNDERMINING MILITARY MORALE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — All future editions of National Student, the official journal of the National Union of South African Students, will automatically be banned.

Official notification from the Director of Publications of the permanent banning of the journal was received on Saturday by Nusas president Mr Aurret van Heerden.

The notification also declared undesirable the May edition of the journal. It is now illegal to possess this issue.

National Student, which has four editions a year, was banned three times last year. Both this year's issues have now been banned.

According to the notice, the banning of the May edition arises from an editorial, two articles and various pictures and illustrations, dealing mainly with military service.

Reasons given for the banning were that the contents undermined the morale of the Defence Force, were calculated to discourage South Africans from doing military service, cast doubt on the cause for which South Afri-

can soldiers were fighting, harmed South African morale — and undermined the defence effort.

Another article which dealt with an accusation by the University of Stellenbosch, that the University of Cape Town was anti-Afrikaans, was also declared undesirable.

Mr Van Heerden yesterday accused the Publications Control Board of "trying to delete the history which we, the student Press, simply monitor".

The majority of South Africans were well aware of realities, "and that is something the directorate can never prevent", he said.

"Despite the directorate's attempt to prevent the raising of certain issues by the student Press, we'll continue to raise them."

Replying to part of the notification which said Nusas had never appealed against any of the bannings, Mr Van Heerden said the reasons for the bannings were "so ludicrous" that an appeal would have lent them credibility they did not deserve. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

FEARS, DIFFERENCES VOICED OVER LABOR RELATIONS IMPROVEMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 May 79 p 3

[Article by the Labor Reporter: "VAKSA Is Behind Minister Fanie Botha"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Just about 99 percent of South Africa's trade unions have faith in the Trade Union Council of South Africa (VAKSA) and that Minister of Labor Fanie Botha and the government will be leading the country safely through the minefield of labor toward a new order for the country's workers.

This was the statement made by VAKSA Chief Secretary Grobelaar with reference to reports that should the draft amendment on the Industrial Conciliation Act which will soon be put before Parliament in Capetown [portion apparently dropped] there will be a threat to labor peace in South Africa.

According to the reports, Grobelaar is said to have stated that the main recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission's report are not being implemented in the legislation under consideration.

Yesterday afternoon, Grobelaar acknowledged that there are differences between VAKSA and the government over certain matters concerning the new legislation. However, this should not be interpreted to mean that VAKSA will no longer trust the government in providing an auspicious and just labor system for all of South Africa's workers.

According to Grobelaar, this will come in an evolutionary and not revolutionary manner.

Two things over which VAKSA feels disappointed are that the minister will not be having a greater say in allowing mixed trade unions on the factory level, and that commuter and homelands workers may not be members of black trade unions.

As the draft legislation now stands, the minister of labor can authorize only one mixed trade union if there are too few workers of a single race group at the factory level to form a separate trade union.

In pursuance of the definition of "worker" as contained in the draft legislation, commuters, workers from the homelands or neighboring countries, may not be members of black trade unions. According to VAKSA, this excludes most black workers in South Africa from membership in black trade unions.

Grobelaar nevertheless stated that VAKSA realizes that the draft legislation in question is only a first step in labor reform in South Africa. He is full of confidence for the future.

In the meantime, labor circles have pointed out that the Wiehahn Commission has recently come out with only the first of seven reports. Next year and thereafter, even more far-reaching changes in the country's labor ordinances may be expected.

In political circles the possibility was also mentioned that the draft legislation on the Industrial Conciliation Act may perhaps be changed by means of amendments when it comes before Parliament.

It is not impossible that the clauses dealing with the definition of black "workers" as well as those on mixed trade unions can be changed.

With few exceptions, all of South Africa's trade unions have expressed themselves in favor of the new labor legislation thus far. Even the rightist Confederation of Labor, which represents white workers exclusively, has given its support to the government in this matter.

Only a few trade unions, such as, the Mineworkers Union of Arrie Paulus raised objections to it. However, it appears that even the Mineworkers Union is badly divided over this matter.

The Confederation and VAKSA which represent about 250,000 workers are the biggest trade union organizations in South Africa. Attie Nieuwoudt of the Confederation and Grobelaar are members of the Wiehahn Commission.

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CSO: 4408



SOUTH AFRICA

SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED ON USE OF RADIOISOTOPES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 May 79 p 9

[Text] Pretoria--A symposium on the application of atomic radiation for public health purposes is to be held on Friday afternoon, 18 May, at the conference center of the WNNR [Council for Scientific & Industrial Research].

Dr P. J. Fourie, the head of the Isotope Production Center of the Council on Atomic Power will be talking about facilities for the production and processing of radio isotopes for medical applications.

Dr A. J. van Wyk, also from the Isotope Production Center, will be talking on the development and production of radiopharmaceutical agents.

Dr A. J. Duvenhage, also from the center, will be discussing the development and production of sets for radioimmunization.

Dr T. A. du Plessis, chief of irradiation technology of the Council on Atomic Power, will be presenting his contribution on nuclear irradiation for the sterilization of medical products.

The symposium is being offered under the auspices of the South African Academy for Science and Arts.

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CSO: 4408

## ILO PROPOSES MIGRANT WORKER COUNTRIES BE COMPENSATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 79 p 24

[Text]

GENEVA — The South African Chamber of Mines should help pay for the assimilation of migrant workers in their own countries now that the Republic is drastically reducing the number employed in the mines, says the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

In a study just released here, it proposes a 15-year scheme under which the Chamber of Mines would contribute R160m a year — less than 10 percent of the mines' profit for 1978.

And if the profits continue to rise, it says, by the end of the 15-year scheme the R160m would represent less than four percent of South Africa's annual gold mining profits.

The ILO says South Africa's policy is putting a severe strain on the economies of neighbouring states such as Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, and Mozambique. These countries are finding it increasingly difficult to cope with the influx of thousands of returning workers.

The study claims that the proportion of foreign workers has already been

deliberately pushed below half of the mining industry's workforce.

"The Government plans to pursue its new policy until the 367 000 foreign labourers at present in South Africa is reduced to 75 000 by the year 2000."

The study estimates the cost of finding employment for the returning labourers at more than R2 083m over a 25-year period.

The study says gold mining profits soared from R332m in 1971 to R1 780m in 1978.

No immediate comment was available from the Chamber of Mines.

But The Star's labour reporter, Sieg Hannig, writes that about 200 000 of the 440 000 migrant workers employed by members of the Chamber of Mines at the latest count were foreigners.

At that stage the percentage of South Africans, including workers from Transkei and Bophuthatwana, was about 54.5 percent.

Early this year it was reported that this "local" share of migrant mine labour was expected to stabilise at 60 percent by the end of this year.

## BRIEFS

EGLIN CASE CHARGES--Cape Town.--Sensational new charges against the accused being held under The Terrorism Act in the Eglin shooting case in Cape Town have been brought by the State. They include conspiring to blow up the Cape Times and to set fire to a City Councillor's bookshop, tear-gassing a Sea Point meeting of the Progressive Reform Party and inciting conservative students to kidnap students of opposing viewpoints. Three men, Mr David Allan Beelders, Mr Bryan Hack and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen, appeared in the Magistrate's Court in Cape Town on Friday in connection with a shooting incident at the Clifton flat of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 79 p 7]

SOLDIERS KILLED--Defence Headquarters announced on Saturday the death of Lance-Corporal Ettiene Louis Bell in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 79 p 2] Soldier Daniel Gerhardus van Brakel (19) was killed during the weekend in a shooting incident in the operational area. [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jul 79 p 1]

ARMY REHABILITATION CENTER--A new brand of refined motor oil, which is being introduced to South Africa this month, will help build a multi-million-rand army rehabilitation centre in the Magaliesberg. For every litre of the oil sold, one cent will be donated to the South African Army Fund to help build a rehabilitation and recreation centre for soldiers at Buffelspoort, near Rustenburg. The re-refined oil, which will be marketed under the brand name of Action Oil, will come in all grades and carries the mark of the South African Bureau of Standards. Chief executive of the oil company, Mr Dennis van Genderingen, said that the target is to sell at least two million litres by the end of the year. "Within the next couple of years we expect to be contributing not less than R250 000 a year towards the army's centre." The Chief of Army Logistics, Major-General G J J Boshoff, expressed his personal delight with the oil project. "We have an ambitious project in mind which is going to require a lot of money. With the anticipated cash flow from the oil campaign I believe our scheme is not unrealistic," he said. [Andre de Bruyn] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 79 p 7]

**COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES**--The Browne Committee, established in 1975 to investigate the financing, functions and efficiency of local authorities and of black administration boards, hopes to finalise its report within the next few weeks. Dr Gerald Browne, South Africa's former Secretary for Finance who is chairman of the committee, said today he hoped to complete the report by August. Assisted by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr J C du Plessis, the Auditor-General Mr W G Schickerling and the Secretary of Customs and Excise, Mr D Odendaal, Dr Browne has also investigated the adequacy of financial sources available to local authorities. "Should we find that these sources are inadequate, we will also have to make suggestions as to alternative methods of obtaining income," Dr Browne said. Dr Browne said the reason the investigation had taken four years was the committee had to formulate a questionnaire which was circulated to every local authority in the country in its attempts to obtain all the necessary information. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 79 p 17]

**DEADLINE FOR CONSTITUTION PROPOSALS**--The public has not been backward in letting the parliamentary select committee have its views on South Africa's future constitution. Initially June 30 was advertised as the closing date for public comment, but a spokesman for the Department of the Interior said today that the public could continue sending material until further announcements were made. The select committee becomes a commission during the parliamentary recess and will assemble in Pretoria on July 23 when it will decide on procedures such as whether to hold public sittings. The spokesman asked the public to send all contributions to the Secretary for the Interior, Private Bag X114, Pretoria. A member of the committee, Dr Dennis Worrall, has asked the public, including academics, to send definite proposals rather than general views. However, the departmental spokesman said all contributions would be welcome. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 79 p 18]

**ILLEGAL DEPARTURE CONTROL**--Loopholes in a parliamentary Act which prohibits the illegal departure of people from South Africa have been plugged. The Departure from the Union Regulation Amendment Act of 1979 enables the State to give effect to the original intentions of the legislature--"to control departures from the country which in the light of political instability prevailing in southern Africa is of vital importance to the safety of the state." A contravention of the Act is a serious offence--it is punishable, without the option of a fine, by a prison sentence of at least three months and not exceeding two years. In prosecuting somebody in terms of the principal Act of 1955 the State had to prove that the accused left South Africa for the purpose of proceeding to a specific place outside South Africa. The amendment Act remedied defects in the principal Act by substituting the words "another country" for the phrase "any place outside the Union." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 79 p 18]

**COAL PRICE INCREASE**--The five percent hike in the price of coal is a direct result of the recent sharp increase in fuel costs, Mr Wilfred Stoloff,

chairman of the Coal Merchants' Association of the Transvaal, said last night. He added that the higher price did not nearly compensate for the increase in transport costs. "We applied for a more substantial amount, but the price controller granted an increase of only R1,21 per metric ton, or 11 cents per 90-kg bag. Not only have we had to face the astronomical rise in the price of fuel, but also have to cope with a 12-and-a-half percent increase in tyres. The five percent addition to the cost of coal doesn't nearly compensate for the higher transport costs of which we had to absorb a substantial amount," said Mr Stoloff. South Africa has, in addition, been faced with a severe anthracite shortage since last month. The association still has a backlog of 1 400 tons of anthracite, which Mr Stoloff attributes to collieries not being geared up for the demand caused by the severe and continuous cold spell that has hit the country. The only bit of good news for consumers is that the increase won't affect the price of electricity. Escom's PRO, Mr C J Uys, explained that Escom had a long-term contract with coal suppliers of up to 30 years, and was unaffected by the new price. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 79 p 3]

UCOR MANAGEMENT CHANGES--The chairman of Uranium Enrichment Corporation of South Africa (Ucor), Dr A J A Roux, says it has become necessary to adjust the structure of the organisation of Ucor. This is as a result of the extension of the pilot plant to a production plant and the enormous increase in activities which followed. Dr Roux announced the appointment of Dr W L Grant as managing director, Dr R S Loubser as senior general manager and Dr J J Wannenburg and Mr R A Barbour to the positions of general managers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 79 p 18]

LIGHTER FREIGHT CAR--London--South African Railways is almost certain to switch to a revolutionary freight system that will dramatically increase the amount of coal the SAR can carry. And with the Sasol oil-from-coal process assuming a new significance as the fuel crisis deepens, increased coal payload could be of major importance to the South African economy. A delegation of top railway officials led by Mr C V de Villiers, Commissioner of Railways, has just completed a European tour during which it inspected a giant Swiss freight wagon made entirely of aluminium. Because it is much lighter than the steel wagons now used, the wagon can carry an extra seven tons a load. That 12 percent increase means the SAR could haul an extra 5-million tons of coal a year. In an exclusive interview at the International Transport Exposition in Hamburg, where the wagon was on display, the officials revealed that SAR was planning to ask for funds next year to buy 100 of them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420



## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

PROBABLE OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Nairobi--Tanzania has struck oil in the south of the country, according to the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals, Mr Alncor Kassum. He told the Tanzanian Parliament that the data on the oil deposits was still be studied and it was not possible to say yet how much oil would be available for the refining of petrol. The Minister said the oil deposits had been discovered during the drilling of natural gas wells in the Songea area, next to the Mozambique border and Lake Malawi. Oil exploration in Tanzania has been carried out by the Italian AGIP oil company and the American Oil Corporation since 1969, and AGIP has already indicated it has allocated a further 56 million shillings (more than \$5 million) for exploration next year. The Tanzanian Government has also announced plans to invite another international oil firm to make an independent exploration in the country. The Minister said the gas project on the Songea area had already indicated that more than 500 000 cubic metres of gas a day were available for exploitation, which was enough to meet Tanzania's domestic and industrial needs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420



ANGLICAN CHURCH PAPER SEIZED, SUSPENDED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

LIVINGSTONE police have confiscated several copies of an Anglican Church magazine "St Andrews" and suspended its publication for allegedly publishing inflammatory and sensitive material prejudicial to the security of Zambia.

The magazine is published by the Anglican Church in Livingstone. Disclosing this yesterday Southern Province police chief, Mr Bartholomew Mwale, said that after going through some copies of the magazine, he remained with no option but to stop it from circulating.

"The magazine which is supposed to be a church bulletin appears to have specialised on very sensitive issues which are detrimental to state security," he said.

Because of the seriousness of the matter in the publication, Mr Mwale said, "I have summoned the editor of the magazine to my office for an explanation and publication will be suspended until a satisfactory explanation has been given."

He said that the monthly magazine published items of no interest to the Zambian public but to the country's enemies, adding that it would be risky to allow it to continue in that form.

Some articles in the latest issue of the magazine include tension along the Zambia-Rhodesia border and the puppet regime of Bishop Abel Muzorewa which the magazine considers to be legitimate.

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## BRIEFS

UNION PAPER--The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) needs a full time staff for its "The Workers Voice" journal in order to strengthen labour publicity in the country, General Secretary Newstead Zimba has said. Mr Zimba said although the ACTU was producing the newspaper fortnightly, "its news content needs to be improved tremendously." He made this remark when he welcomed a Press seminar call in Kabwe last week which resolved that the ZCTU should, among other things, make provision in its programmes training for trade union journalists. The seminar at the President's Citizenship College said there was need to improve the "Workers Voice" and that funds should be made available for other publications as part of the workers education programme. But Mr Zimba said one of the problems the labour movement faced was lack of labour and industrial correspondents. This has led to misrepresentation of the trade unions through misquotations in the daily papers. "What we need are people who will understand and be able to project the thinking of trade unionism in the country," he added. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jul 79 p 5]

MTINE ELECTED--Mufulira businessman, Mr MacDonald Mtine, has won Thursday's by-elections when he polled 707 votes. Mr Gilbert Phiri, assistant district secretary and returning officer, attributed the apathy in the election to "lack of interest" in voting by the public. Mr Mtine's nearest rival, Mr Laban Kalyata, also a trader, received 619 votes while veteran politician, Mr Freedom Kafunda, polled 490 votes. Over 1,816 people voted in the by-election in which there were only 48 spoiled papers, according to the returning officer. Over 6,000 people are registered as voters in Kantanshi constituency. When he officially launched the campaign on June 17, Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, had appealed to voters to choose a better man to replace the late MP for the constituency, Mr Greenwood Silwizya, who was also Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. He died in Nairobi while leading a Zambian delegation to an OAU meeting two months ago. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 79 p 1]

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